The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7618. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONSULAR-DIPLOMATIC BILL.

RENEWED INTEREST IN THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED BY THE SENATE—THE BILL TO BE RETURNED TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Diplomatic Appropriation bill will reach the Senate to-morrow, and will be immediately referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The policy to be pursued by the Senate, in view of the action of the House in cutting away from the foreign services, becomes a matter of renewed interest. The announcement has been made by some of the Democrats, who seem to be inspired by Mr. Randall, that the Senate must take the appropriation bills as passed by the House or no appropriations would be made this session. Thus, if the Senate should insist upon restoring to the Diplomatic bill a few Consulates ignorantly or maliciously struck out in the House, and should insist that decent salaries be made to Ministers and Consuls retained in the service, the House would refuse to yield and the bill would fail. In such a case it might become a nice question to determine upon whom the responsibility of cutting off all intercourse with foreign Governments and preventing the proper discharge of our international duties should fall. It seems to be the general opinion that the Republicans of the Senate should meet the House in a fair and honest attempt to make all reductions in the expenditures of the Government that may be possible without impairing the efficiency of necessary public service; at the same time they should resist such reductions as cannot be made without detriment to the interests of the nation. And that many such are made in the Diplomatic bill seems to be almost universally admitted. The Senate will, in this spirit, resist the wholesale reduction of salaries of Ministers and Consulates as tending surely to lower the standard and character of our representatives in foreign countries. The specific reductions made will call attention to each case by itself, and it is probable that some wholesome reductions will result with the full consent of the Senate; but that body will need to restore an appropriation sufficient for that relief demanded by law to be given to sick and disabled seamen, and it will probably refuse to repudiate the contract for rent of buildings in Japan, which are needed and provided for by law, and will oppose other similar propositions of the House. It is also probable that some one of the Republican Senators will make a careful, but strong and thorough speech upon the bill as it comes from the House, which will serve to show the people in a concise and readable statement the work of the Democratic statesmen.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

MR. HOLMAN AND THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—MR. KELLEY'S EXPECTED REPLY TO BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Holman, who is Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, as well as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, has completed an arrangement with the latter committee to have all appropriations for public buildings referred to the committee of which he is Chairman.

There are hardly any of the bills which do not contain some appropriations for public buildings, so that Mr. Holman's committee will have the opportunity to consider a large number of items affecting all the bills. Of course the effect of referring these matters to Mr. Holman is substantially the same as striking them all from the Appropriation bill without consideration. Mr. Holman thinks that the concentration of all the villainy in the Government is to be found in the Architect's office; and besides that, on general principles he is opposed to the Government expending any money on public buildings. He will find a good many members of Congress, however, who have a more decided interest in certain public buildings which are near their homes than they have taken in the salaries of Consuls twelve or fifteen thousand miles away, who are constituents of nobody in particular on the floor of the House.

Mr. Kelley feels unhappy because he was unable to follow Mr. Blaine's financial speech immediately with a proper antidote for the hard-money heresies. He is anxious to reply as soon as possible, and to obtain an opportunity will to-morrow introduce a resolution setting apart Saturday next as a session of debate only. He will, if this resolution succeeds, deliver a speech on Saturday which he intended to deliver in the place of the one made by Mr. Tarbox, the receiver of the copy of Mr. Blaine's speech which was stolen at Bangor.

The Democrats have had some general consultation or interchange of opinion about the length of the session, and it is thought by many of them that the final adjournment should be early in April. There is an intimation that in a few days a resolution will be introduced fixing the 15th of April as the final date. The purpose, of course, is to press the work forward as rapidly as possible, in the attempt to be able to adjourn at that time, and with the expectation of extending the time to some later date. The talk now of fixing any date before August for adjournment seems absurd, but it no doubt is thought that it may have a good effect in hastening business.

It is now rumored that the Scott subsidy bill will have more difficulty in getting through the House Committee than has been supposed. It is now said that Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, has the casting vote, the committee, excepting himself, standing six to six. It can hardly be possible that Scott will fail to secure a favorable report, but the bill does not for some reason receive the prompt action expected.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

PROBABLE CONCLUSION OF THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES IN THAT STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Private information has been received here to-day, by telegraph from New-Orleans, which gives the hope that the schemes of the last-ditchers to reopen the political disturbances in Louisiana are not to succeed. Since the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, about the time that Congress assembled, there have been constant attempts to embroil the State in fresh feuds, and the only restraint has been the Wheeler compromise, to which the Democrats had given their assent, and by which the last-ditchers are somewhat bound, in spite of themselves. Every time a proposition has been made to impeach Kellogg, or do some other unjustifiable political act, the Wheeler compromise has been brought forward, and the most urgent appeals have gone down from Northern Democrats in Congress to observe strictly that bond. These appeals have had great influence, and it is now believed that serious attempts to overthrow the existing order are at an end. The agreement deliberately made they now see has placed them in such a position, relatively to the Kellogg Government, that the Federal authorities will have full and undeniable right to suppress by force any violence which may be done against it. Peace will probably continue, and all but a few of the worst political elements in the State and in the country will be greatly pleased to have it so.

Senator Morton will to-morrow call up the case of Mr. Pinchback, and will endeavor to obtain a vote before adjournment. The question first to be voted upon will be the amendment proposed by Senator Edmunds that Pinchback is not entitled to a seat. The Democrats will not debate the amendment, and after a speech by Senator Edmunds it is likely a vote can be reached. Should the amendment be rejected, it will indicate the passage of the original resolution declaring Pinchback entitled to admission. The Democrats are expected to debate this and delay a vote upon it as long as possible. Opinion is about equally divided as to what the result of the vote will be.

MR. PINCHBACK REPLIES TO SENATOR MERRIMON'S ATTACK—A DISPATCH FROM HIS LOUISIANA SUPPORTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—P. B. S. Pinchback has replied in a public letter to the attack recently made upon his personal character by Senator Merrimon, and says that the colored voters do not favor a color line in politics or a political organization on the basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from the political complications in the South, and recognize the imperative need of co-operation between the races in order to settle their divisions and to secure good local government, and whenever proscription against them as a race shall so far cease as to permit independent political action by them with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens, they will be found willing to sink all race or minor considerations to accomplish these desirable ends.

Mr. Pinchback invokes the indignation of the country in rebuke of the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question the integrity of the colored race and imperil their political rights.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Antoine, State Superintendent of Education Brown, Secretary of State Deslonde, and all the colored members of the General Assembly have signed a dispatch to Pinchback, stating that, while they desire to see him seated, they regard Senator Bruce's speech as impolitic and against the true interests of the colored race.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

INDIAN JURISDICTION—REPRESENTATIVES SCHUMAKER AND KING—A WAR CLAIM—CIVIL REFORMS IN TURKEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Several days ago Secretary Chandler sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill for the transfer of the Indians in the States of New-York, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa from the control of the United States Government to the control of the several States in which the Indians are located. In his opinion these Indians have made such progress in the acquirement of education and industrial skill as to enable them to support themselves, and to render it wise and proper to separate them from the guardianship and control of the Federal Government, that they may be made subject to the restraints, and be endowed with the rights and privileges granted by State laws and regulations. The consent of the States named is first to be obtained for such transfer. Money appropriated by Congress to carry out treaty obligations is to be paid to the States, to be expended for the sole benefit of the Indians, and the lands occupied by them are to vest in the States, but not to be disposed of excepting for the benefit of the tribe or band holding possessory or other title to, or occupying such lands as a home or reservation at the time of the transfer.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary still has under consideration the question affecting the status of Representative Schumaker, of New-York, and Representative King, of Minnesota, owing to the alleged dishonest conduct in connection with the Pacific Steam-ship Mail Subsidy. The immediate point at issue involved is whether improper conduct, at a time when they were not members of the House, disqualifies them from now holding seats. This matter will be carefully considered by the Sub-Committee, as distinguished lawyers have given opinions that the House has no right to question the acts of members, committed during a previous Congress, or at a time when they were not members of the House. Mr. King, by advice of counsel, holds that this House has nothing to do with the subject, as it pertained to the former House, which sent its statement of his case to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in connection with that of Mr. Schumaker, to be judicially investigated. The House thus entirely rid itself of the entire question, and, therefore, has no business to revive or recall it.

Rev. James A. Harrold, a minister of the Gospel, lately sent a petition to the Senate, stating he was stationed at Falls Church, Virginia, in 1861, and that by order of Gen. Wadsworth it was deemed necessary to destroy his house and effects, and for the loss thus occasioned he claimed $11,758. The Committee on Claims say in their adverse report, that the property described in the schedule was not required for the use of the Army, and they need scarcely add that the library, manuscript sermons, paintings, &c., forming a very large part of the claim, could not be properly devoted to the use of the Army. Then, too, for aught that appears, the destruction was due to the wanton acts of soldiers and others, for which the Government should not be held liable. As to the reverend gentleman's claim for remuneration for services in aiding in reconstruction and giving information which saved a train from destruction, the committee think he did nothing more than a good and faithful citizen should do without hope or prospect of compensation from the public treasury, and therefore they conclude, that while the petitioner may have met with heavy losses, yet, in view of the facts, they are clear that the Government cannot be held responsible for them.

The Turkish Legation has received a copy of the instructions of the Sublime Porte to the Presidents of the Courts of Appeal, by which it appears that the holding in custody without trial of a prisoner, or the delivery of a decision which sentences him to a heavier penalty than he might incur according to law, will involve the legal responsibility of the Presidents and the members of the courts. These instructions relate to the civil reforms recently introduced by the Sultan in his Empire.

The revival meetings conducted by Mr. Hammond are constantly increasing in interest. Three full services were held to-day, the meeting this evening at the Congregational church being the largest yet. Every available spot in the Church was occupied, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The services were continued until 11 o'clock, and the number of inquirers was very large.

The following statement of the exportation of tobacco and snuff during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1875, has been prepared at the Internal Revenue office: The quantities removed from manufactories for exportation were —tobacco, 4,362,953½ pounds; snuff, 12,899¼ pounds, making the total amount removed 4,375,852¾ pounds. The quantities accounted for as landed abroad were: tobacco, 3,905,019¾ pounds; snuff, 15,581¼ pounds, making the total amount accounted for 3,720,601 pounds.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

HOHENLOHE'S FIRST RECEPTION.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE—THE QUARTERS OF THE EMBASSY—PRINCESS HOHENLOHE AND HER SURROUNDINGS—THE AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Jan. 28, 1876.

Prince Hohenlohe held his first reception last night, and if yesterday proved an exciting day for him I should not be at all surprised. Indeed, as evening approached a certain amount of nervousness would have been the most natural thing in the world, even in one above the rank of a Vere de Vere; for, in the interests of his country, the Prince had a public duty to perform, one which had its agreeable side beyond all doubt, yet one from which many a high-born gentleman would have shrunk. The circumstances are so peculiar that I fear only a limited number will really comprehend them, and only a few men of experience, or those whom the French class as *hommes d'élite*, will appreciate at first glance the delicacy and tact required on this occasion. And on the latter score I do not think that the Prince is open to a single reproach. When I received a card stating that the German Ambassador and the Princess Hohenlohe would receive me on Thursday evening, I must confess that it gave me great pleasure, for I had looked forward with some anxiety to the event, and had an interest in studying the changes that had taken place in public sentiment, and in noting the effect produced by the resumption of social relations with France by the German Embassy. It may be said that the first reception could offer no fair test, for the guests would all be high officials or persons of high rank, whose position in life obliges them to dissemble. Such people must have, by virtue of their rank and condition, the tact and discretion which generally come from age. Young men can speak out boldly and give free expression to their opinions, but the time soon comes when they are forced to use language for the purpose of concealing something that they know, or think they know, and when friendships and associations forbid them to give free rein to their fancies. Montesquieu once said that he had arrived at an age when, if he had his hands full of truths, he should think twice before letting one of them escape. Ministers, and Princes, and journalists *qui se respectent*, early learn the lesson generally taught by age, and find themselves constrained to a diplomatic prudence in their social relations. They learn the necessity of covering their real feelings, whatever they may be, with the mantle of politeness. Hence it may be urged that the brilliant company assembled in Prince Hohenlohe's saloons could not furnish a test of the feeling in French circles; but on the other hand we have to remember that these same persons have facilities for excusing themselves which others do not possess, and a thousand means for avoiding a company they do not care to seek without giving the slightest offense. If, therefore, the highest and best part of French society assembled at the German Ambassador's last night, it was owing to some certain interest.

Anxious to be there among the first, I left my loge at the Italiens just as Rossi was getting interesting in "Othello," and drove over to the Faubourg Saint Germain. The German Embassy is located in the Rue de Lille, in one of those old palaces which are growing rare in our day, the most of them having already fallen before the march of progress in the transformation of the city. It seems a pity, indeed, for there is a grandeur about these old hotels that we are not likely to see again. The front of the Embassy was brilliantly illuminated, and scores of gas-jets flooded the court-yard with light. A dozen servants in the Hohenlohe livery were standing in the hall and about the stairs, and by these we were passed on from the vestibule to the landing, through the ante-room into the *salle de reception*, where the names were announced. The Prince was standing at the door of the saloon and gave me an amiable greeting, convincing me in a moment that he knew all about the journal for which I write. He was saying that his relations enabled him to keep the run of the foreign press, and to know the standing of most of the leading journals, when the Prince De Joinville interrupted the conversation. I turned away but was immediately stopped by the Prince, who asked simply if I "wished him to present me to his wife," leaving me with the Princess a moment after. Conversation at such times is out of the question, in the midst of constant interruptions; and, taking my place in the group I began to study the company.

The Princess Hohenlohe, a tall, rather stately, superb woman, a type of those we meet in the Northern courts, was very simply dressed, but wore several orders fastened upon her corsage. About her were gathered the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Duc de Nemours, the Ministers of Marshal de MacMahon, who were all there, and in the room were most of the celebrities of the Parisian aristocracy. All parties and opinions were represented, for M. Wallon and M. Say could be taken as representatives of the Republic—not to speak of the Marshal himself; and the Duc de Grammont, one of the handsomest men of the time, and very like his brother d'Orsay, was the centre of a Bonapartist group; and many of the oldest Legitimist families of France were naturally attracted by a reception by the Hohenlohes. The conversation was animated, but, of course, all reference to current events of the day was carefully avoided. It would be curious enough to repeat some of these conversations, if that could be done. What, for instance, was the tenor of the Duc d'Aumale's remarks as he had M. Buffet in the corner? What was the Duchess de Montpensier saying to the dowager by her side, resplendent in millions worth of old family diamonds, when she emphasized her words so strongly with her fan? What was the Princess Lize Troubetskoï telling the group about her that made them look all ears and eyes? Was M. De Grammont talking of events in which he figured so short a time ago? As I pushed on toward him, Mlle. De Montpensier—who has been spoken of so often as a probable wife of the young King of Spain—was telling her cousin, Mlle. De Nemours, of a certain ball, and the Duc de Grammont was agreeably discoursing upon modern art and the coming saloon. Emile de Girardin came up at the moment and joined in the conversation.

The Danish Minister entered as I passed again into the reception-room to examine some portraits of the Hohenlohes, where I was joined by the Comte de Vranas, of the Roumanian Legation. We stood there for some time admiring a life-size portrait of the Emperor William, one of the finest that I ever saw, and indeed there are few subjects more worthy the genius of an artist than Kaiser Wilhelm in his uniform. There is a good deal of him, but he looks every inch a man, and as splendid a specimen of our race as can be found. Before the portrait was a raised platform, upon which was an elegant throne-fauteuil turned toward the portrait, as if waiting for the occupation of the master. When he had a moment, the Prince came again to me and took up our conversation, remarking that journalism with us was becoming a power —was a power, in fact, when rightly used to promote the welfare of the world and to conciliate interests which appear conflicting, but which are often less so than they appear to be. Our countries had many interests in common, and it was a good work on the part of the press to draw the bonds closer by all fair means, and to avoid those petty discussions of the merest details which often rouse susceptibilities and prevent that free intercourse so necessary to the welfare of peoples. There might have been an allusion to France when the Prince said that we had it in our power to soften down many asperities and to render intercourse more facile; at least I so took it, and remarked that his saloons furnished a proof of a certain amount of change in public sentiment. I doubted very much whether his predecessor could ever have invited such a company. "Perhaps not," said the Prince, and as he hesitated for an instant, I feared that my remark might have been taken to refer to Count Arnim personally, and hastened to say that the circumstances would have prevented. With him, everybody was more or less compromised to hostility, and it is not easy to turn back upon such feelings. "That is true," replied the Prince, "the second man always has advantages not possessed by the first under such conditions. That is why Governments often feel bound to change. I do not think that I can complain of the reception that I have received in France, nor of the results of my efforts at reasonable conciliation," he said with a faint smile as he glanced about the room. "Our relations with France are very friendly, and there is no reason to suppose they will be otherwise."

New arrivals came to interrupt us, and I stood near the Ambassador as he received his guests, studying him more closely the while. Prince Hohenlohe is now in the prime of life. He is of medium height, slight in form, with clear-cut aristocratic features, and a broad brow, which looks as if it might be the seat of very serious thought. In manner he is as simple as a *grand seigneur*, for in Europe pretentious and assuming manners are always in inverse ratio to the person's rank. I need not say who Prince Hohenlohe is, for the *Almanach de Gotha* will tell you, and will show with what princely families his own house is allied. One of the Hohenlohes is known as Count Gleichen, and is a great favorite at the English Court. As a diplomat, Prince Hohenlohe has been a decided success, and he is just the sort of man that is needed here. His personal worth and dignity command respect, as well as the great name he bears, and his delicacy in society, and his tact in the *art d'ignorer*—of seeing nothing that he should not see, and of hearing nothing that he should not hear—have made him universally esteemed. It is a singular and anomalous contradiction, yet none the less true, that the masses of Paris who are ready to pounce upon any poor German laborer, and who execrate the Germans at all times, are never heard to say a word against M. d'Hohenlohe. Such is the power of nobility, courtesy, and good-manners upon even the rudest of the populace. In the Diplomatic Corps he is also greatly esteemed, and I have heard it said more than once in the salons, that the Emperor of Germany was fortunate in his selection. The Prince is a hard worker, and, what is more, he attends to his own business. Perhaps the greatest reproach against Count Arnim was that he meddled with everything. Not content with being a German Ambassador, he had to make himself a French politician, and then a writer. He would have avoided many troubles if he had done as Prince Hohenlohe does, and leave politics to the politicians and writing to the journalists, for the man who mixes himself up in too many trades is tolerably sure to come to grief sooner or later. I wanted very much to talk further with the Prince before leaving, but his duties as a host prevented. It was midnight when I left the Embassy, and even at that hour the rooms were crowded, none of the guests seeming to show the ordinary desire to get away early. Going home I passed the Place de la Concorde, where only a few years ago the German legions were bivouacked, and mused upon the softening influence of time, assisted by the proper agents, and thought that the time may come sooner than we think when the issue of the war might be accepted, and these two great nations once more united by the bonds of a friendship which, though necessarily feeble at first, would gradually strengthen with the progress of the common interests in a freer and more satisfactory intercourse.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—1 A. M.—The low barometer last night in Iowa is now over Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Michigan; cloudy, threatening, and rainy weather, and brisk to high winds are prevailing from the lakes to Tennessee and the Middle Atlantic coast; occasional rains have fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and light snows from Dakota to Upper Michigan; rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cold and generally clear weather are prevailing in the Mississippi Valley and westward. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Cairo; continued rising at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and nearly stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and upper lake region, rising barometer, north to west winds, and clear or clearing weather will prevail, followed in Dakota and Nebraska by falling barometer and warmer south-east winds.

In the South Atlantic and Middle States falling barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed in the afternoon and night by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, decidedly colder and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and are ordered on the coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Union Pacific express trains east and west, yesterday, were reported snow-bound near Piedmont Station.

William Hall, a laborer in Eastwood & Co.'s foundry at Ingersoll, Ontario, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat.

Johanna Nolan, aged fifty-five years, a chamber-maid at the American Hotel, in Baltimore, fell down stairs yesterday morning and broke her neck.

Charles K. Landis will be taken before Judge Reed to-day that the court may determine whether to commit him to a lunatic asylum or allow him his liberty.

The following persons have been arrested in New-Haven for passing counterfeit five-cent coins: Joseph Fattergill, his wife, Michael Gilligan, Jane McDonahue, John Hussey, and John A. Peckham.

The excitement has subsided and all is quiet throughout the coal region. Many rumors of additional arrests of prominent Molly Maguires were in circulation, but nothing reliable could be ascertained as to their authenticity.

Thomas Duine, a colored bootblack, aged thirty-two years, was fatally stabbed with a shoe-knife, on the corner of North and Richmond streets, Boston, at about 1 A. M. yesterday. A person suspected of the crime is under arrest.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

HERZEGOVINIAN REFUGEES DECLINE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES—THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS.

RAGUSA, Feb. 13.—Advices from Sclavonic sources represent that the Herzegovinian refugees on Austrian soil have declined the invitation of Mouktar Pasha to return to their homes. The insurgents refuse to be satisfied with Count Andrassy's reforms, and are resolved not to submit to Turkish rule.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—The Sultan has been suffering from a carbuncle. An operation was performed on Saturday, and his Majesty is now better.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna says letters from Belgrade announce the triumph of the war party in Servia. The appointment of Ristich to the Premiership is almost certain. It is reported that shortly before the close of the session the Skuptschina, sitting with closed doors, resolved upon war in the Spring, appointed a committee to watch over the Government, raise taxes in advance, and issue paper money on the outbreak of war.

FRANCE.

SEIZURE OF A BONAPARTIST JOURNAL FOR ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—*L'Aigle*, a Bonapartist journal published at Ajaccio, has been seized and prosecuted for attacking the Government and publishing the proclamation issued by Napoleon from Wilhelmshohe in 1871.

ADDRESS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE ELECTORS OF AJACCIO.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Prince Napoleon has issued an address to the electors of Ajaccio. He says: "The form of government is not in question. It exists; I accept it frankly." He denies that his acceptance of the Republic is dictated by ambition or personal interest, but declares it comes from profound convictions. He concludes as follows: "I respect the form of government without any bitterness, provided it insures order, justice, and liberty. If elected I shall be always democratic and a partizan of progress."

MM. Renault and Decazes have issued strongly Republican addresses.

Gabriel Andral, the distinguished physician, is dead.

DEATH OF COUNT LOUIS MARCEIN DE CARNE.

Louis Marcein, Compte de Carné, the eminent publicist and member of the French Academy, is dead.

[Count Louis Marcien de Carné was born at Quimper in February, 1804, and belonged to a noble family of Brittany. On attaining his majority he entered the French Foreign Office, serving as an Attaché and Secretary of various Legations. In 1830 he became a supporter of the Government of Louis Philippe, and retained his political positions. In 1833 he was chosen a member of the Councils General of Finistère. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1837, and in 1839 was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he followed the line pursued by M. de Lamartine, who defended the Cabinet of Molé. On the accession of M. Guizot to political leadership, M. de Carné united with the Opposition and assailed the foreign policy of the Cabinet, and denounced the Pritchard indemnity. In 1845 he offered an amendment to a Government measure which imperiled the Ministry. He demanded freedom of education as understood by the Catholic Party, and defended the unauthorized religious associations against M. Thiers. He was regarded among the Deputies as an Independent member until in 1847 he accepted the office of Chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Department of Foreign Affairs. The revolution of February, 1848, sent the Count de Carné into retirement, and during the succeeding Republic and Empire his public duties were limited to those of a member of the Councils General of the Department of Finistère. In April, 1863, he was elected a member of the French Academy, to take the seat made vacant by the death of M. Biot. His election was much discussed among intelligent men in France, as he was chosen over the learned M. E. Littré. In 1869 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif, on which occasion he was understood to be the special candidate of the Church and of the Pope. He received less than 7 000 out of 31,000 votes. He was the writer of many articles for the leading publications and journals of his day, and of several books, nearly all of which were designed to support the views of the clerical party of France.

GERMANY.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER—PASTORAL OF A DEPOSED BISHOP.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says a Bremen court will begin an inquiry into the loss of the steamer Deutschland. The public Prosecutor will conduct the proceedings for the Government.

The Bishop of Breslau has issued the annual Lenten pastoral. He exhorts his flock to firmness in their allegiance to the Church. The pastoral is addressed to diocesans in both Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding his deposition by the Prussian courts.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

THE STEAMER GERMANIC CROSSES THE ATLANTIC IN SEVEN DAYS FOURTEEN HOURS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York, Feb. 5, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day. Her Captain reports that he passed Sandy Hook, Feb. 5, at 3:28 P. M., and arrived at Queenstown at 10:30 this morning, making the voyage in seven days nineteen hours two minutes, apparent time. The deduction of four hours twenty-two minutes for the difference of time leaves seven days fourteen hours forty minutes as the actual time of the voyage, which is claimed to be the quickest passage across the Atlantic that has ever been made.

SPAIN.

THE POSITION OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A *Times* dispatch from St. Jean de Luz reports that the main body of the Carlists, under Gens. Caserta and Perula, is in Almandoz and Barroeta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Ryland, a Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Darnley.

The *Daily News* is informed that Durham University has declined to send a crew to Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial International Regatta.

HOTEL AND STABLES BURNED IN CANADA.

BARRIE, Ontario, Feb. 13.—A fire to-day destroyed the Simcoe House, kept by M. Shanacy; also the stables attached and a span of valuable horses.

A MAIL TRAIN WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The fast line west over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night struck a heavy land slide just east of Johnstown Station, throwing the train from the track and badly wrecking the engine, baggage car, and two passenger coaches. The wrecked cars caught fire and the baggage car and two coaches were destroyed. A portion of the mails was also burned. One lady passenger and the baggage master were slightly bruised. There were no other casualties. The track was damaged for a distance of 200 feet, and the obstruction was so great that blasting had to be resorted to to clear the track of *débris*.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

SEARCH FOR WINSLOW IN HOLLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Chief Police Commissary of Rotterdam states that an active search is being made there and elsewhere on the Continent for Winslow, the Boston forger.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department has had no certain information from any source that Winslow, the Boston forger, is in London. Acting on the intimation that he might be there, however, Mr. Fish sent the necessary telegrams Friday or Saturday to cause Winslow's detention. The Government officers in Holland have been constantly watching for him, under instructions from here, in hope that information might be obtained that would lead to his arrest in some country with which our Government has an extradition treaty.

THE LATE REVERDY JOHNSON.

HIS FUNERAL IN BALTIMORE YESTERDAY—MANY FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED PRESENT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this afternoon from the family residence on Park street. Before the hour named for the cortége to start, (3 o'clock P. M.,) every street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering approach to the dwelling almost impossible. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, of St. Paul's, of which Mr. Johnson was a communicant, and Rev. A. M. Randolph, of Emanuel Church. Many friends of the deceased statesman were present from Washington, among whom were President pro tem. of the United States Senate Ferry, Chief Justice Waite, and Justices Hunt, Fields, Davis, Strong, Bradley, Miller, and Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Dennis, Christiancy, Howe, Merrimon, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, Hamlin, Thurman, Ransom, and Whyte; Attorney General Pierrepont, Commodore Kelly, ex-Postmaster General Creswell, Gen. Meyer, Messrs. R. T. Merrick and Judge Phillips, of the Washington Bar; Clerks of the Supreme Court Middleton, McKinney, Beall, and Marr; W. W. Corcoran, and other distinguished gentlemen. The State was represented by Gov. John Lee Carroll and other State officers, the entire State delegation in Congress, and many members of both Houses of the General Assembly; the city by the Mayor and Common Council in a body; the Judiciary, by all the Judges of the city courts, and the Bar by all the leading and prominent members. The casket containing the remains was covered with a profusion of the rarest flowers.

After the services the funeral cortége proceeded to Greenmount Cemetery, where the interment took place. The streets on the line of the procession were densely packed with thousands of spectators, and from five to seven thousand were gathered at Greenmount to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chief Judge James Bartol, of the Court of Appeals; Judges George W. Dobbin, George William Brown, William Fell Giles, of Baltimore; William H. Norris, S. Teackle Wallis, I. Nevett Steele, John H. B. Latrobe, and F. W. Brune. The bells were tolled from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M., and flags displayed at half staff throughout the city.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

FATAL CATASTROPHE AT THE WEST PITTSTON SHAFT—FOUR MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

SCRANTON, Feb. 13.—A catastrophe occurred at the West Pittston shaft, nine miles from this city, on Saturday afternoon, by which four men were instantly killed and several fatally injured by an explosion of fire-damp. The accident was caused by the foul air coming in contact with a naked lamp, carried by a miner, named Alexander Jones, who wandered into some old workings. Forty men were in the mine at the time of the shock, which is described as being fearful in its effect, hurling huge rocks and masses of coal along the vacant chambers of the mine with great force. The killed are Thomas Harris, Alexander Jones, Edward Allen, and Daniel Smalley. Among the injured are M. Reese, Thomas Graham, George Lovell, M. Davis, D. Griffith, and Philip Morgan. The shaft is nearly four hundred feet deep. The men who survived the shock were taken up, together with their dead and wounded comrades, in three trips. The mine is the same at which the fatal fire of 1871 occurred, by which several miners lost their lives.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Owing to unforeseen delays in the collection of taxes, the result of tardiness of the Legislature in passing the Tax bill, the payment of interest on State bonds and stocks is postponed until April 1, with the probability that the payment will be made in the middle of March. The tax for interest has been duly levied, but taxes will come in slowly until the end of this month, when the time of collection expires. The House Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported on the charges against J. D. Robertson, (Republican.) They find that, as a member of the State Text-book Commission, he made discreditable and corrupt proposals to Northern publishing houses. They recommend that he be displaced as a member of the commission, and he expelled from his seat as a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Robertson's proposals covered the payment to him of liberal commissions on all books adopted for use in the public schools in South Carolina, and were made to publishing houses in New-York.

A CONFERENCE MEETING.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Yesterday was the date agreed upon by the puddlers and iron manufacturers two months ago, for a renewal of the conference in regard to the price to be paid for boiling iron. The meeting was held with closed doors, but was harmonious throughout, both sides appearing very anxious to avoid a lock-out at the present time. At the adjournment the following was drawn up and signed by both sides:

"As far as trade will warrant the mills will continue in operation. The price for boiling for the present shall be suspended. The Conference Committee shall meet again on Monday, Feb. 21, at 7 P. M. and if a price shall then be agreed upon it shall date from Feb 14. Should the conference, however, fail to agree upon a fixed price, all work done in the meantime shall be at $4 75 per ton."

WESTERN FRESHETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the *Commercial* says the recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers in that vicinity higher than was ever before known. Much damage has been done to bridges and farms along the St. Mary's River, the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad being rapidly overflowed and nearly half a mile washed entirely away. The river is still rising.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 13.—The First Church of Cheshire accepts Plymouth's invitation.

The Centre Church and Dwight Place Church of this city have also accepted the Plymouth Church invitation.

ARREST OF THIEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning a posse of Police made a raid on No. 614 Bainbridge street in this city, and captured eight thieves, who are charged with being implicated in a number of robberies recently committed. Several other arrests on the same charge were made in different parts of the city.

THE PARKER FRATERNITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Parker Fraternity voted to-day to extend a call to Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of London, England, to become their Pastor. It is thought he will accept, and take the desk formerly occupied by Theodore Parker.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

POINTS OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE—THE PRESIDENT'S EVIDENCE FORTIFIED BY PAPERS AND TELEGRAMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A full synopsis of the President's testimony was to-night telegraphed to Emory A. Storrs, of Gen. Babcock's counsel, by Mr William A. Cook, who represented the defense in the taking of the testimony here. The following points of the testimony are those not included in the dispatches sent to THE TIMES last night, and are taken from the counsel's abstract. The President testifies that Gen. Babcock had always performed his duties as Private Secretary to the President's satisfaction. He knows his general reputation in Washington and in the Army. It is good. Nothing was ever heard by him against Babcock until the present charges. He remembers that Babcock showed him a dispatch from Joyce applying for the Collectorship. It was simply shown as other telegrams. This was after the death of Ford. He told Babcock that Ford, having died suddenly and away from home, he, the President, should consult Ford's bondsmen in making the appointment. They and others recommended Maguire. He did not think Babcock ever, directly or indirectly, sought to influence the appointment of Maguire; did not remember of Babcock ever speaking to him in reference to any charges made against Joyce or McDonald. He certainly took no lively interest in the matter. Remembered McDonald being in Washington Dec. 18, 1874, and rode with him once. Did not remember a word of conversation on any matter touching his official position or these cases. Saw him, as he (the President) was driving and stopped and requested him to ride. Since Babcock's indictment no effort had been made to interfere with the trial. At the time the Court of Inquiry was ordered he supposed Babcock would not be indicted, because he understood that the Grand Jury would adjourn in a day or two. Much of the testimony is fortified by papers and telegrams.

MR. COOK'S RELATIONS TO THE CASE.

THE DUTIES ASSIGNED HIM BY THE ACCUSED—HIS INTERCOURSE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. William A. Cook, who is reported as having been recently engaged by the President to assist in the defense of Gen. Babcock, states that he has been acting with the other counsel for the defense from the beginning, and has assisted in the preparation of the entire case. There was no particular pains to conceal the fact, nor was it particularly desired that it should be known before the trial began. Gen. Babcock engaged him as soon as the intimations were made connecting the General with the whisky frauds, so that Mr. Cook was the first, or one of the first, counsel retained. Mr. Cook will probably not go to St. Louis, but will see to preparing such testimony as may be required, to be sent from here as the trial progresses. It may be necessary, for instance, to find witnesses here to rebut evidence offered in the trial by the prosecution not yet disclosed to the defense. Mr. Cook will be at hand to see the witnesses and send to St. Louis such as can be profitably used on the stand. Mr. Cook is constantly advised by telegraph of the progress of the trial, and communicates his information to the President. Mr. Cook understands the entire theory of the defense, and says he has the most complete confidence in Gen. Babcock's innocence of any complicity in the whisky frauds. He thinks the General's innocence will be made clear and satisfactory to all reasonable men. It will be shown, he says, that the "Mum" and "Sylph" dispatches, instead of being in any way improper, are entirely creditable to him. Attorney General Pierrepont and Secretary Bristow were present at the examination yesterday by the particular request of the President.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

A STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE—A NATIONAL PRESTIGE GIVEN THE GREAT UNDERTAKING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The bill appropriating $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition having passed both houses of Congress will be sent to the President for his approval. Gov. Bigler, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, who is now in this city, says it not only provides the balance of capital needed to complete the preparations for the celebration, so that it may be opened free of debt, but it at the same time stamps the great undertaking with the national prestige in the most significant form, thereby inspiring in all parts of the world unqualified confidence in its integrity and success. He regards it as conferring on every State and Territory of the Union, and slightly upon every citizen, ownership in the magnificent preparations and in the results of the ceremonies, thereby perfecting their national character, and will increase immensely the roll of visitors, because many thousands of persons would, from feelings of pride, absent themselves if their respective States and Territories bore no share of the cost of the glorious work. Widely different views have been taken of the policy and purposes of the Government as indicated in the original laws on the subject; but there was no room for serious differences, and Congress passed the laws under which the preparations were made, and also for the management, and set forth that the work "should be conducted under the auspices of the Government of the United States," and just as clearly did it set forth that the necessary capital was to arise from the voluntary contributions of the people, and it distinctly denied to the managers the right to make any debt or obligation, legal or moral, against the Government. But Congress did not thereby part with its right to come to the aid of the undertaking with capital whenever it might deem it proper to do so, nor was it at all improper in the managers to memorialize Congress for such aid. So far from this, the law made it their duty to report the progress of the work annually to the President for the use of Congress. Indeed, after the cordial invitation sent to foreign nations had been accepted, it became an imperative duty of the Government to see that the preparations for its own guests were ample and unexceptionable in character. He holds, therefore, that the final consummation was an inevitable result of the original laws; that but for the depressed condition of the business of the country the entire capital would have been furnished by the people; that from the beginning to the end nothing was done that was insincere or in bad faith. He never knew of a purer or more unselfish work. The managers, as such, receive no compensation, and they have invested a very large sum of their own money besides, and, although the financial manager, he knew of no instance in which any one had invested capital in the Centennial work with the expectation of getting it back with a profit thereon. So far from this some persons were so confident that nothing could be returned that they declined to accept the stock, preferring to contribute to the fund without any claim as to what might remain. But as the bill just passed gives, with the sincere assent of all the managers and stockholders, the profits to the Government, the idea of making money out of the ceremonies has been put to rest. Differences about the wisdom of Governmental aid are now over and should be forgotten in the universal effort in all parts of the country to sustain this glorious movement, the primary and most sacred purpose of which is to honor the memory of the patriots and soldiers who founded our Republic.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

M'PHERSON'S DEATH—THE CRITICISMS OF GENS. WILSON AND BOYNTON ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The personal animosity with which Gen. Sherman's critics are charged to overflowing has prevented them, in every case they have mentioned, from according to the General of our Armies even ordinary courtesy, much less justice. But in no part of their criticisms have they so plainly demonstrated their utter incapacity as military writers as in their criticism on the operations of Gen. Sherman about Atlanta and the capture of that city. The criticisms of both Wilson and Boynton on this portion of Gen. Sherman's career, and especially those in regard to the battle of Atlanta, are deserving of but little notice. Unable to point out any real, or even fancied, mistakes of Sherman on that day, Gen. Wilson *thinks* that Gen. Sherman did not "fully understand the gravity of the situation," and ascribes the victory "rather to good luck than good generalship on the part of the commanding General." Gen. Wilson asserts that, "according to all military rules, Gen. Sherman should have reinforced Logan when attacked." But Gen. Sherman—who was "on the ground, fully aware of the whole situation, with aids and orderlies constantly passing between himself, Logan, and Thomas, and Schofield—violated Gen. Wilson's "rules of war," and did not reinforce Logan; and as Gen. Logan gallantly, and heroically repulsed every assault of the enemy, and with terrible slaughter, it would seem that Gen. Logan did not require reinforcements, and that according to all *rules of common sense*, Sherman was right, and understood his duty better than Gen. Wilson, who on the day of the battle was in Virginia, a thousand miles away. Gen. Boynton is equally unfortunate in his chapter entitled "The Battle of Atlanta and its Political Generals." No one would suppose from reading this chapter in Gen. Boynton's book, but that our armies on that day, owing to Gen. Sherman's carelessness and incapacity, suffered a defeat only a little less than ruin, when the facts are we won a victory absolutely decisive of the campaign. The Army of the Tennessee—that, according to Gen. Boynton, failed to accomplish all that was required of it at Mission Ridge—here, on this day, in front of Atlanta, repulsed seven fierce attacks of the enemy under Stewart, Hardee, and Wheeler, who finally fled, leaving ten thousand of their killed and wounded on the field. Logan's army buried and returned to the enemy *three thousand two hundred and twenty* of their dead—buried beneath the very ground on which they fell. One would naturally suppose that such a battle and victory would furnish but little opportunity for unfriendly criticism; but Gen. Boynton's bitter animosity toward Gen. Sherman furnishes him the valor to undertake the task. In his efforts to belittle the brilliant strategy and tactical skill of Sherman, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, Gen. Boynton contends that Hood's attack on Sherman's left, held by McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, was a "great surprise." This is the second time Gen. Boynton has made use of this term—once in speaking of the battle of Shiloh, and now again of Atlanta. In both instances he simply proves himself totally ignorant of the meaning of the word. If Gen. Boynton had only read Jomini, or Mahan, or McClellan, or Hamley, or any other good military authority on the "art of war" a little more, and the imperfect reports, and letters, and orders relating to battles and campaigns which he calls "records," less, he would have avoided these repeated mistakes and erroneous deductions that occur all through his book. "A General surprised is a General disgraced," said the great Napoleon. In the intent and meaning of Napoleon when he uttered that maxim, Gen. Sherman was not surprised either at Shiloh or Atlanta. If Gen. Boynton, ignorant of the meaning of the word, intends to say that Gen. Sherman was unaware of Hood's intentions, and especially of this rash attack, which cost him Atlanta, then Gen. Boynton is correct. But if he means that Gen. Sherman was not vigilant, that every precaution had not been taken, that he did not fully realize the character of his new opponent, and was not thoroughly prepared for any movement of his enemy, then Gen. Boynton is mistaken. Sherman's army was in motion and to the front, Thomas on the right, Schofield in the centre, and McPherson on the left. Sherman himself was up and in the saddle on the front and centre with Gen. Schofield, and at the very moment of the attack was speaking with McPherson of the probability of just such a movement on the part of Hood. McPherson and Schofield, who knew him well, had pronounced him brave, even to rashness. The attack was sudden, and at the moment unexpected, owing to the dense wood and rugged country that hid the movements of the enemy up to the moment of attack; but there was no surprise, no panic consequent to a surprise; a little confusion at first among the troops attacked, but they quickly recovered, and when once settled to their work were as immovable as the rugged hills on which they stood; while Sherman, calm, watchful, and confident, sat upon his horse or paced the ground up and down in front of the Howard House, listening to the roar of battle; and as it grew louder and louder on his ear, he moved from point to point with a quick and nervous energy that always characterized him on the field of battle; but in his mind and in the orders he gave there was not even a shadow of uncertainty or doubt from the first moment when the battle opened till it closed and the victory was won.

I have no intention of giving a detailed account of this battle and great victory, nor is it necessary. My only object has been to show that Gen. Sherman was not surprised, as alleged by Gen. Boynton. Astonished at Hood's rashness? Yes. Taken at a disadvantage? Yes. But unequal to the occasion? No. This attack, repulse, and final victory for Sherman can be summed up in a few words. On the 17th of July Sherman, by a combination of brilliant movements, unequaled in our warfare, crossed the Chattahoochee without a battle, and with hardly the loss of a single man; and on the 18th his entire army stood in line of battle on the left bank of the Chattahoochee, with Atlanta, "Gate City" to rebellious Georgia, only seven miles away. Gen. Joseph Johnston, Sherman's great opponent, who had made the most heroic efforts to hold the country from Dalton to the Chattahoochee, now stood at bay with his back to the city, awaiting Sherman's final blow. Gen. Johnston must be possessed of an indomitable spirit that knows not to yield. He had been compelled to fall back all the way from Dalton, yielding one strong position after another, crossing and defending rivers and mountain passes, digging miles and miles of trenches, constructing earthworks and building barricades, employing, with a skill and energy never surpassed, every device known to defensive warfare to hold in check his great antagonist, who now had crossed the last river, and he powerless to prevent or strike a single blow.

If he could not prevent Sherman from crossing rivers and rugged mountains; if Rocky Face Ridge, the line of the Etowah, the mountains of Allatoona, Old Kenesaw, and the Chattahoochee, were no barriers behind which he could successfully encounter him, how was he to hold him now, with the spires of Atlanta, Sherman's great "objective," in full view of his victorious army? Well might he confess to the rebel chief at Richmond, "I cannot hold Atlanta or give Sherman open battle." What! had it come to this! Sherman in the heart of Georgia, and Atlanta at his mercy! Impossible! Johnston was relieved from command, and Hood took his place. From that moment the safe and skillful defensive policy of Johnston was abandoned, and the fate of Atlanta sealed.

On the 19th and 20th of July Sherman closed in about the city, meeting such feeble resistance that he began to hope the enemy intended to evacuate without a battle. Suddenly, however, without a moment's warning, Hood sallied forth, and, with a fierceness and desperation up to this time unknown on the part of the enemy, struck a portion of the Army of the Cumberland under Hooker. But he was met by a resistance even more determined than his assault, and, after two hours of hard fighting, withdrew, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. During the day and night Sherman fought his way close up to the enemy's lines, overlapping them on the left. That night Hood abandoned the strong line of Peach-Tree Creek, selected and fortified by Johnston, and fell back behind the intrenched lines and formidable works about the city. On the morning of the 22d Sherman advanced. Hood was too impatient to await his coming. He resolved upon one desperate effort to check his advance, possibly overwhelm him, and save Atlanta. Leaving a portion of his army to hold the works in front, with the remainder he withdrew, made a rapid detour to our extreme left, and massed his forces unobserved behind the hills and woods upon our left and rear. Then suddenly, with the rush of a tornado, he struck the Army of the Tennessee. Sherman, Schofield, and McPherson were together conversing, just in the rear of our "left centre," when the noise of battle broke upon their ears. "What can this mean?" exclaimed Sherman, intently listening, and with his compass noting the direction of the firing. Soon the roar of cannon came booming on the wind, while in the interval sharp volleys of musketry could be heard away off upon the left. McPherson sprang to his feet, called for his horse, leaped into his saddle, and swiftly rode away, followed by his staff and orderlies. His Army of the Tennessee was fighting a desperate battle, and he not with them. I pause here in the midst of the battle to let Sherman speak of McPherson.

"McPherson was then in his prime, (about thirty-four years old,) over six feet high, and a very handsome man in every way; was universally liked, and had many noble qualities. He had on his boots outside his pantaloons, gauntlets on his hands, had on his Major General's uniform, and wore a sword-belt, but no sword. He hastily gathered his papers (save one which I now possess) into a pocket-book, put it into his breast-pocket, and jumped on his horse, saying he would hurry down his line and send me back word what these sounds meant. * * * I was walking up and down the porch of the Howard House listening"—(the sound of musketry growing in volume every moment, while the sound of artillery could be heard back toward Decatur, five miles away,)—"when one of McPherson's staff, with his horse covered with sweat, dashed up to the porch, and reported that Gen. McPherson was 'either killed or a prisoner.' * * * Mean time the sound of the battle rose on our extreme left more and more furious, extending to the place where I stood at the Howard House. Within an hour an ambulance came in bearing McPherson's body. * * * He was dressed just as he left me, with gauntlets and boots on, but his pocket-book was gone. * * * I was much concerned lest the letter which I had written him that morning should have fallen into the hands of some one who could read and understand its meaning. Fortunately, the spot in the woods where McPherson was shot was regained by our troops in a few minutes, and the pocket-book found in the haversack of a prisoner of war captured at the time, and its contents were secured by one of McPherson's staff.

While we were examing the body inside the house the battle was progressing outside, and many shots struck the building, which I feared would take fire, so I ordered Capts. Steele and Gile to carry the body to Marietta, and directed his personal staff to go on and escort the body home, to Clyde, Ohio, where it was received with great honors, and is now buried in a cemetery close by his mother's house, which cemetery is composed in part of the family orchard in which he used to play when a boy."

So fell McPherson—noble, brave, gentlemanly McPherson!

> "The flower of our knighthood,
> The whole Army's pride."

And thus tenderly Gen. Sherman recounts the story of his death and burial.

Under these trying circumstances, with the Army of the Tennessee fiercely engaged upon the left, McPherson killed, the enemy's guns thundering along his line of communications, away back toward Decatur, where our trains were parked, and at the same time a furious sally straight out from Atlanta upon his left centre, it would not have been strange if Gen. Sherman, for a moment at least, had hesitated what to do. Such, however, was not the case. Hood's whole plan was comprehended in an instant. On the fleetest horses and with the truest men he sent his orders. First to Logan: "McPherson is killed! Assume command; refuse your left flank, and fight the battle holding fast to Legget's Hill; I will personally look to Decatur and the safety of your rear, and will *reinforce you if necessary*." To Schofield: "Send a brigade at double-quick back to Decatur, with orders to drive off the enemy and save our trains." To Thomas and Schofield: "Now is your opportunity; Hood has weakened his front to make this movement; if possible make a lodgment in Atlanta." The attack on our left had hardly been repulsed, when the enemy left their works in front, and with swift and deadly force struck our line held by Wood's division, and, by the most desperate fighting, broke through, severing Schofield's left from Logan's right—and at the same time capturing a battery further on our left, turning the guns upon our own men. Gen. Sherman was on the spot in a moment. Gen. Wood's left had been swept back, our lines broken. "Wheel your brigades to the left, Gen. Wood; advance *en echelon*, and catch the enemy in flank," ordered Sherman. Schofield planted twenty guns just to the left of the Howard House, that overlooked the field, and as Wood gallantly swept forward, let fly over the heads of his men right in upon the yelling foe. The ground was retaken. The division along the railroad, that had also been driven, was rallied, and led by Logan in person, fought its way back to its old position, and then the whole line straightened out, and with one grand united effort forced the enemy, crushed and mangled, back upon Atlanta. Gen. Sherman never appeared to better advantage than on this day. A man of great talents, his greatest to use them all at the opportune moment. He not only foiled the fierce onslaught of his reckless foe, but turned and struck him the one decisive blow that finally gave to him Atlanta. On this day Gen. Sherman's great tactical ability shone out in all its glory; it proved no less able in the field of "grand tactics" than in that of "strategy," the higher "art of war."

Gen. Boynton's criticism of this battle—so ably fought and so glorious in its results—is as full of injustice and as wicked in intent as that which characterized his chapter on Kenesaw. Kenesaw was to him a "*needless*" and "*inexcusable slaughter*—" Atlanta "*a bloody mystery*." Here is what he says: "The key to unlock the bloody mysteries of the 22d of July, where the Union loss was 3,500 men, with Gen. McPherson and ten pieces of artillery, lies deeply covered under the sentence, 'For some moments I supposed the enemy intended to evacuate,'"—giving us to infer that because Sherman thought "for some moments that the enemy intended to evacuate" he was responsible for the "bloody mysteries" of Atlanta. This malicious paragraph gives me an opportunity to expose the fallacy of Gen. Boynton's deductions, and the want of candor and fair dealing that characterize all his criticisms. But for this I should pass it by in contempt.

When did Gen. Sherman think for "some moments" the enemy intended to evacuate? Early in the morning of the day of the battle.

When did he discover his mistake? At 10 A. M., three hours before the battle began. Here is what he says: "About 10 A. M. I was, in person, with Gen. Schofield, examining the appearance of the enemy's line opposite the distillery, where we attracted enough of the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry to satisfy me the *enemy was in Atlanta* in force, and meant fight." Gen. Sherman, then, discovered his mistake at 10 A. M. The battle began at 1 P. M.—*three hours!* Sherman did not require one hour to remedy any mistake that supposition had caused. Then, again, whose troops were first attacked? The Sixteenth Army Corps, Gen. Dodge's. He of all our leaders on that day should not have been surprised. Only read what Gen. Boynton says on this point:

"One of the political Generals, however, had informed himself *very early* in the morning that the rebels had not evacuated Atlanta, as Gen. Sherman supposed, but, instead, held the inner lines near the city in force. This appears from Gen. Dodge's report of the operations of the Sixteenth Corps on the Atlanta campaign, in which he says: 'At 4 o'clock A. M. of the 22d of July, Gen. Sweeney, commanding the Second Division, reported to me the enemy had disappeared from his front. I immediately ordered him to push forward a heavy skirmish line, which he did promptly, and reported the enemy in force in the works surrounding Atlanta.'"

Gen. Boynton has my thanks for furnishing me this report. How in the name of common sense, with these facts spread out before him—all glowing in the "light of these records—Gen. Boynton can charge" that Gen. Sherman was surprised at Atlanta is beyond my comprehension. Gen. Sherman found the enemy—could see the men at work inside their fortifications—at 10 o'clock in the morning. And Gen. Dodge, whose corps was first attacked, discovered as early as 4 A. M., *before the sun was up*, that the enemy had not evacuated Atlanta. Not a shot was fired till 1 P. M. It seems to me he had timely warning; and so had the whole army. Ah! Gen. Boynton, one of your "*political Generals*," (an appellation wholly the production of your own heated imagination,) stands forth upon the *record* to answer you.

"The Bloody Mysteries of Atlanta!" "Thirty-five hundred men, with Gen. McPherson, and ten pieces of artillery, lost!" Yes; but Gen. Boynton does not tell us, as he should, that to offset this the enemy left upon the field not three but *ten* thousand of their dead and dying, besides *eighteen battle-flags* and *five thousand stands of arms*. All this I take from the report of the gallant soldier who so bravely led the Army of the Tennessee on this great day—Major Gen. John A. Logan. I think I make no mistake when I say that the fall of Atlanta was the direct result of this day's battle. It is true we had hard work after this in front of the city. If it would not be thought egotistical in me I should be glad to say a few words for the cavalry—to tell of the honest efforts and brave deeds of such men as Minty and Long, and Murray and Atkins, of Estis, and their commands, during these days of waiting. Some one, I trust, will one day say for them at least a kind word. On the 28th of August Sherman abandoned his lines in front of Atlanta, gathered up his army, and in one grand left-wheel threw it on the enemy's only line of railroad, and interposed between him and his base of supplies. Hood, remembering the 22d day of July—"*The Bloody Mysteries of Atlanta*"—did not even dare to attempt an attack on Sherman's veterans, but, abandoning all hope, in despair fled the city. Atlanta was ours, "and fairly won."

Mr. Editor, as a final answer to all that Gens. Wilson and Boynton, or other unfriendly critics, have said or may say of Resaca, Kenesaw, or Atlanta, I desire to offer the testimony of two important witnesses, behind which I trust no man will go or attempt to impeach, and then I will leave the great "campaign of Atlanta" to the honest verdict of the people:

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 1864—9 P. M.
Major Gen. Sherman:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory I have ordered a salute to be fired with *shotted* guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amid great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Again Gen. Grant bears testimony:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 12, 1864.
Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: * * * In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I feel you have accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any General in this war, and with a skill and ability that will be acknowledged in history as unsurpassed, if not unequaled. It gives me as much pleasure to record this in your favor as it would in favor of any living man, myself included.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

And now for the last and most important testimony of all:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are rendered by the President to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

It must be that Gen. Boynton, in his search for *records, overlooked* the above important documents.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

A VOICE FROM THE "SUBS."

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: It is perhaps unnecessary to further contradict the assertions of Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey, in his late speech advocating the reduction of the salaries of the Professors and Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in an editorial of the 28th ult., having ably exposed his misrepresentations. True, it did not take him to task for his statement that Presidents Jackson and Tyler reached the pinnacle of power and the Chief Magistracy of the Government through the avenues to fame which an appointment to and education at that institution opened to them, neither of those great military chieftains ever having entered its portals unless on an official tour of inspection, though it did show that instead of a furnished house and $7,000 per annum, the Superintendent got the pay of his rank in the Army, or $3,500, quarters with bare floors and walls, forage, and fuel, and his subordinates corresponding salaries and allowances. These are established by acts of Congress. Permit me, gentlemen, to give you a brief Western experience in the lowest commissioned mounted grade of the Army.

To "bid farewell to Cadet gray and don the Army blue," I found expensive beyond my most fertile expectation. My "equipment fund," which for four years had been accruing, was slightly enhanced by a rigid abstinence from delicacies, for which, at the authorized confectioner's, the allowance of $1 per month was granted me and other "scions of aristocracy," while luxuriating at its chief hotbed in West Point, though board, washing, baths, uniforms, underwear, &c., equipments, text-books, stationery and drawing materials, dentist's bills, shoeblacking, equipment varnishing, gas, room furniture, and the uses of iron bedsteads and tables, the expenses of my only furlough, police of barracks, &c., not to mention occasional subscriptions to lectures, papers and magazines, amusements, &c., while rendering necessary, had, indeed, almost counterbalanced such efforts at economy. In short, I had saved $4—one for each year—in addition to my "equipment fund" of $96; and with $100 in my so-called patrician pocket, I set out for a distant and humble Western home. Without any "Black Fridays" or other financial reverses, mine was a most impoverished exchequer. A uniform complete—being established and required by law—was an absolute necessity; and no less were the single civilian suit and a few articles of gentlemen's attire, for the purchase of which I was compelled to mortgage pay accounts, as follows: One civilian suit, $65; one hat, $4 50; one pair shoes, $10; one-half dozen linen shirts, $18; underwear, handkerchiefs, and socks, $25; uniform overcoat and cape, $85; uniform dress-coat, $55; uniform pants, $18; helmet, $25; shoulder-knots, $15; dress belt, $15; spurs, $2 50; undress blouse and pants, $55; shoulder-straps, $5; undress belt, $5; chasseur cap and ornament, $6; gauntlets and gloves, $6 50; or, total, $425—the true cost, as per bill rendered, of an outfit for a Second Lieutenant of cavalry. A Colonel pays no more, and no officer can do with less, with the existing uniform unchanged.

The truth is, gentlemen, I have never recovered from such mortgage. I left home and joined my regiment with personal accounts rendered in duplicate. Members of Congress, as public legislators, must give due encouragement to marriage, even in our own grade, although the proposed reduction of our pay makes bachelorhood well nigh necessary. But why should we be debarred the happiness of the married state?

Economy-stricken Congressmen have always denounced the extravagant provision made for us, and depicted in glowing terms the elegantly-furnished homes and sumptuous living designed for our occupation. Stuff! By regulations I found my quarters to consist of one room and a kitchen only; and while I have occasionally been so fortunate as to find more commodious suites vacant, I have oftener lived in a wall tent, or been restricted to the authorized allowance. Presenting an exterior (not very imposing) of logs or adobes, the interior was usually plastered, except where accident had exposed an effective and ornamental grating of laths, that might be appreciated as a revelation of the antique—in New-Jersey. Its appointments were as elegant and recherché as huge fire-places, a kitchen table, a pine bench, and broken Quartermaster's office chair could make them. In one instance, (and such cases are not rare,) I saw officers and their families occupying earth-covered log cantonments, the allowance being one fifteen by fifteen feet cabin to each. The Commandant included. Now, to render any of these quarters habitable, it is necessary to procure carpets, curtains, furniture, &c.; and the purchase and transportation of these articles to a frontier station is an item of large expense to an officer, that is further increased by the impossibility of removing them when changing stations. In three years I have moved half a dozen times, and served at as many different stations. This the exigencies of the service and the numerical inferiority of our army renders often necessary; and as my freight allowance was but 600 pounds, and that barely sufficient to transport the personal baggage of myself and family, household effects of every description had to be sacrificed, given away, or removed at considerable personal expense.

My current expenses are equally unavoidable, and very numerous. My pay is $125 per month, being $100 more per year than is given a dismounted officer of the same grade, and yet it will not enable me to purchase my own horse and have him groomed twice a day. When soldiers were employed for this purpose, (since prohibited by act of Congress,) they invariably received at least $10 per month of the officers' pay. Now, it is very difficult and almost impossible to obtain servants of either sex at frontier stations, and an ordinary house-maid demands and receives from $20 to $25 per month. Washing by authorized laundresses is $5 per month per individual, and all other expenses of housekeeping correspondingly high. Vegetables and fruit are always scarce, and generally cannot be procured at all, when recourse must be had to the canned. The most ordinary articles of the table, when they can be obtained, are often the most expensive. Eggs at $1 per dozen, butter at 90 cents and $1 per pound, milk at 25 cents per quart, are common, and I have seen apples in Arizona sell at $1 each. Very few couples, not to say families, can live at a monthly table expense much under $60. Clothing himself and family is a very important item of expense, as I have shown you in his individual case; and Army ladies, better than any others of their station, can tell you of cheap dresses and renovated garments. For children, a Quartermaster's gunny sack, with a proper combination of outlets, is no rare device on the plains, though Mr. Holman would doubt less object to it as an unlawful use of public property.

FRONTIER.

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

CHRISTIAN FAITH.

SERMON BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. John Hall preached yesterday morning on the subject of "Christian Faith," at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. His text was taken from the eleventh chapter of St. Mark, twenty-second verse: "And Jesus answering, saith unto them, Have faith in God." He spoke substantially as follows: It is very possible that objections come to some minds concerning the exact sense in which the word faith is here used. That objection is not peculiar to faith, but to all words in frequent usage. Thus, the word see bears many meanings. It means to perceive, to understand, to behold. Also, it has come to mean to interview, and as words reflect the form and pressure of the times and mirror their corruption, it has been used in the sense to bribe. No honest mind is ever at a loss to understand in which of these many senses the word is employed. There is the word walk, also—walking as opposed to riding, walking in the sense of rambling for health or pleasure; it means also a man's carriage, or the style in which he bears himself, and it also means his conduct, his moral life. Through all these shades of meanings the honest interpreter is never at a loss for the truthful signification, because the context explains it. So of faith. We give it in ordinary parlance diverse meanings—to keep faith, in good faith, breaking faith. We say of a man that we have faith in him when we place confidence in his singleness of purpose and integrity of heart; and in Bible uses of the same word there are wide variations of meaning. When we read "Paul preached the faith," the honest interpretation undoubtedly is that he preached the whole doctrine of Christ which he had sought to destroy. Again it is used in contradistinction to works, and we are told that by faith men are saved. Again we read, "Have faith in the Lord," and the honest interpretation again is "put your trust and confidence in Him as a child does in its parents." Undoubtedly some difficulties have been thrown in the way of ordinary minds by the dust of controversial argument, whereby the subject has become obscured. But the church must not be blamed for that, since in defining the differences of meanings the servants of God have only sought to defend and explain what sinful men made doubtful and attacked in their own interests and for their own purposes. The walls and bastions and towers which surround old cities were not put there to invite attack, but to repel it. And so the whole weight of controversial defenses must be laid at the doors of the assailants of the truth. It is not at all necessary that every individual Christian should acquaint himself with the fine distinctions and definitions of theology, since, as has been said before, the honest interpreter, who studies the Word, will be saved from going astray by the context. But, though not necessary, yet it may be edifying and instructive to glance cursorily at these differences in the signification of the word faith, upon which the theological defenders of the Christian Church have agreed; and first comes historical faith, which is insufficient to salvation, being the faith of devils. This is defined in the Epistle of St. James, who writes that even the devils believe and tremble. They believe, for they said, "I know Thee, who Thou art, the Holy One of Israel;" and they tremble, for they cried out, "Art Thou come to torment us before the time?" There can be no danger of a Christian believer confining his belief to this insufficient phase. "Thou believest that there is a God," was spoken of a pagan; "thou doest well. So also do the devils." The devils believed that there was a God because they could not help themselves. But there their belief ended. There was for them no invitation to believe in Jesus; no proposition that if they did they should be saved. That alone was set before man. More sufficient than the historical belief, and yet not sufficient, was the phase of temporary faith, as illustrated by Christ's parable of the sower, whose scattered seed fell upon stony ground. His interpretation was that he spoke of those who heard the word and received it gladly, but, not having much root, when the fierce sun of adversities and trials came, withered away. This phase of faith was a matter of important study in times of revivals, when the community was aroused on the subject of religion, and hundreds of thousands were led to ponder on the great subject of salvation. It was so easy to go with the current, to glide along with the feeling of the times, and to be moved by the impulses so contagious in great assemblages. But faith was just the habit of the soul. When a man really received Christ he came into a new condition, in which God and Christ were as necessary to him every day as on the day when he was converted. His soul would need them to-morrow as well as to-day. "Be ye therefore faithful unto the end."

Men do not need to hear of faith in miracles, for we do not live in an age of miracles. Each of us has one human mind, in which all the intellectual operations must take place whether we are believers or infidels. Whether we exercise this mind in temporal or spiritual things the operation will be exactly the same. When we believe, the act of believing will always be the one act, whether we believe a human revelation or a divine. But when we come to ask what is the source of the belief in a divine revelation, we touch upon something else. We are thrown back upon the Divine mercy, which opens the intellectual eye, and disposes the individual mind to weigh the proofs of divine revelation with truth and candor. But still the belief, no matter how we may be influenced to make it, is always, and will always be, the same act. And the amount of our belief is governed by the interest we feel and the degree of nearness in which we stand to the facts revealed. Let us take, for example, something which has just happened. A Professor of Princeton College sends a report that last Sunday was memorable from the number of those to whom God and Christ were revealed. Now let us imagine three different classes of men reading that paragraph. The first one is a man of the world, who glances over it as an item of news, and fails to connect it with anything in his own mind or heart. The second is a religious man, who, as he reads, feels his mind in a glow at this development of Divine love, and immediately in his soul thanks God for what he has done. But the third is a parent, whose son is a student at Princeton. To him the news has a fullness and freshness of interest which it cannot possibly have for others. He reads the scrap of intelligence over and over again, muses over it thoughtfully, and ponders within his own heart of his Robert be one of those who have tasted of the sweetness of Divine affection. And so it is with our belief in God's revelations. It is not merely the announcement that God is, for that all men feel; or that He is the God of mercy, truth, and love, though that is intensely gratifying to those who had worshiped stern gods of hate and blood; but it is the announcement that he is able and willing to save *us*, the individual *us*, if we will come to Him in the way He has ordained. That intelligence comes home to us, for it concerns not only nearly, but directly. If we accept His revelation concerning the profitless nature and certain end of sin, whose wages is death, then must we accept also, his revelation concerning the manner in which we are to be saved. And when we accept this, comes that reward of which Paul speaks: "Therefore being justified through faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

But some may ask, in what form does God give us this message? We are willing to admit that He is the Creator, for this is within our own hearts, being the sum and substance of natural theology. That indeed tells us that there is a God; but the wisest and best of the Pagan philosophers were never able to conceive of such a God as is revealed to man in the Bible. They conceived of Gods who were at the best exaggerated men, with their passions and their weaknesses; they never knew of One who was infinite in goodness, infinite in wisdom, infinite in truth. We know of Him because we have His Book. And here may be quoted with profit the eloquent sentences of Matthew Henry, who said, "God's works are above us; His law is against us; but His Gospel is for us. When this Being, so good and so gracious, comes to us and gives testimony concerning our immortal welfare, it would be prudent to accept without debate. But reasoning over this matter, as we should do in any ordinary message, we should be compelled to accept it as genuine. If I receive a telegram from Cincinnati, curt and obscure as such messages are, I scrutinize it, until finally I become satisfied through my reasoning powers that it is from a friend, and I accept it as such. Then I puzzle out its meaning until the whole scope and purport of what has been flashed over the wires has been thoroughly impressed upon my mind. So with the testimony God bears to man. He weighs it, feels within his mind and moral nature that it is genuine and must be accepted if he will not pay the penalty. But after believing, the next step is to act upon it. God has testified concerning man's sinfulness; he now testifies that His only son has gone upon earth to bring about an end of the reign of lawless appetites and a triumph of righteousness. He says of this Son: "He is the way, the truth, and the life. You are to come through Him, and if you so come you shall be accepted." But, to come to God through Christ, you must accept His teachings. Never trouble yourself about the kind of belief. That is the true belief which shows itself to be a belief in the truth. Act upon the teachings of Christ and the result must be in accordance with the truth, and all men shall know that you have the truth. When you do this you take back the calumnious lie which our first parents accepted from the devil's lips.

Have faith in God in the next place with regard to your earthly life and to His providential care of you. You have learned His nature in the matter of your salvation. Apply, then, this knowledge to your earthly life. If He cared for you so much as to interest Himself in your eternal salvation, do you not think you can trust Him with your earthly concerns? There are pictures of stout ships lying at anchor in the midst of raging storms, when the broad white arms of the huge waves seem to be curling up the vessel's side to drag it down to destruction. What keeps that vessel from being carried away by these waves and dashed upon the rocks of the bleak coast? The anchors at the stem and stern. And faith is our temporal anchor, as well as our spiritual. The ancient mariners of Greece had always one anchor which was called sacred, and was never used save in cases of dire extremity. We have an anchor through Christ in all the doubts and difficulties of this life, and that is our faith in God. This is our sacred anchor, and the winds of defamation and the seas of despondency may howl and break over us, but they cannot drive us on the rocks of despair so long as we keep this anchor of faith in God. That will ever keep us safe and secure. Some here are perhaps desolate; some have not one friend in the world; some feel the path too dark for them to tread. Courage, I say, courage! You are not desolate, for you have God. You are not friendless while you have a friend more potent than earthly princes. Your way is not dark for ever, for God can illumine it, and give you to walk in sunshine all your days. Have faith in God then, for it is a shield against all dangers, an anchor against all storms, a Sun against all Winters. Have faith in God and you shall never be disappointed nor cast down. Have faith in Him, and he will carry you in the palm of His hand, where naught can assail you.

BURNT OFFERINGS.

SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the morning services in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, the Pastor, interpreted the signification of the burnt offerings mentioned in the Book of Leviticus. The Book of Leviticus, said the preacher, is remarkable, inasmuch as it is in fact the Gospel in general and the New Testament in embryo. It is the Gospel of Christ, giving the substance of the New Testament in the old. There are some very beautiful thoughts connected with this book, but it requires a great deal of evangelical spirit in a man to understand its true meaning. Men see things just in proportion as we awaken interest in those things to them. If they have not the practiced eye in art they fail to see the beauties in a statue which the skilled artist takes delight in producing in his work. Those who do not study this book to find out its true sense and meaning see nothing in it but knives and slaughter, while to those of penetrating faith is discovered the sublimity and grandeur of Christ. It contains, as it were, a set of pictures and letters, which, put into any shape, will reveal Christ. As we advance in the reading of the first chapter of the book, we notice a great difference in the significations of the various offerings. Some are offered in the seeking of good, others for good received, and others as propitiation for sins. The burnt offerings are totally different from all these; they symbolize the depreciation of man and the lifting up of God. The whole is devoured by fire and ascends to God. It is ours to-day and God's to-morrow. This is the radical idea of the burnt offering. The fourth verse of the first chapter says: "And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him." In the ninth verse we have, "But his inwards and his legs shall he wash in water, and the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savor unto the Lord." We read in other verses that different offerings are provided for, and that each must be perfect in the sight of God, and must be offered entire by him who sacrifices it. The formality of putting the hand on the head of the offerings, described in the fourth verse, is decreed, so that the person may identify himself with his sacrifice as much as possible, and that it might be thus rendered a sweet savior to the Lord, and an atonement for sins. Things perfect in the sight of God were demanded for these burnt offerings for the propitiation of sins, and, therefore, it was found necessary to sacrifice other of God's creatures than man, because he, not being perfect, was never accepted except through Christ. He was the propitiation for our sins and the sins of the whole world, as we are told in the First Epistle of John, ii, 1 and 2: "And if any man sin, we have an advocate in Jesus Christ, the righteous. And he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." He is our representative, and, as the lamb was the representative of the Jews of old, and as they laid the weight of their hands upon its head, in order to identify themselves with it, just so is Christ our offering to-day.

A second thought is suggested in connection with the burnt offerings, by the fact that a sacrifice of animal life was demanded. Life is emblematic of all we owe to God. There is not an emotion of the human breast that is not inspired by Him. And yet no man has ever given himself to God. He has sacrificed himself in fragments, such as by an act or word to-day and another to-morrow. The old law decreed that the offering was to be slain, so that the entire life could be offered to the Great Jehovah. The men who brought these offerings to the altars killed them, as we are told in the fifth verse, for the purpose of identifying themselves with the offerings. Our Lord Jesus Christ was thus sacrificed by the Jews. There was a gradation of offerings in connection with these burnt offerings. Thus, the rich man was obliged to bring the most beautiful beast in his herd; another, less wealthy, might bring a lamb, or even a pair of turtle doves. No man was so poor that he could not bring a pair of doves, for these abounded plentifully. A wild beast or a savage beast was not acceptable; it was to be tame, gentle, and loving, and prized by the owner. God wanted strength, too, of the people, and they gave Him bullocks. Was there no resemblance there to Jesus Christ? St. Matthew, in giving us the human side of Christ, shows how he labored constantly in doing something for the people. He was a victim for us. We are told that the lambs and doves were received as a sacrifice. When Mary, the mother of Jesus, went to the temple to perform her duty of offering a burnt offering after the birth of her son, she did not bring a bullock or a lamb, but a pair of turtle doves. She was so depressed by poverty that she had nothing else to offer. We see from the ninth verse that the burnt offering was to be perfect and entire. It was to be totally consumed as a mediator between God and man. It would never do to put God off with worthless trifles as people of the present day often do. The fire by which the burnt offerings were consumed was continually burning on the altars, there being a tradition among the Jews that it came from the pillar of fire, which came before the Israelites when they were traveling in the desert, the record of which is found in the eleventh chapter of the book. All these thoughts show what is due for the atonement of sin, the provisions of Divine grace, and that what God claims is a whole burnt offering.

THE PERILS OF INDIFFERENCE.

SERMON BY REV. RUSSELL N. BELLOWS ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN) CHURCH.

Rev. Russell N. Bellows preached in All Souls' Church, at Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, to a large congregation yesterday morning. The preacher's topic was "Indifference, its Perils to the Individual and to Society," and the theme of his discourse was based upon Matthew xii., 30, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." In the twelfth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, from which the words of the text are taken, said the speaker, it is related that Jesus, having healed a man both blind and dumb, the Pharisees accused Him of casting out devils by means of Beelzebub, the prince of the devils; and not by any power of His own. To this accusation Jesus answered that it was simply impossible that this could be so, since it must be plain to them that no kingdom divided against itself could possibly stand. His work was neither of Satan, by Satan, through Satan, but directly against Satan and all his host; and speaking of friends and enemies, it occurs to him to remind them that lukewarm friends could be of little service to him in his up-hill work, and that though they might not be friends of Satan, this fact alone would not suffice to make them friends of His. "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." All moral and spiritual progress in the world, continued the speaker, is achieved by the enthusiastic and whole-souled devotion of a small minority. The vast majority of people are neither, in any exact or active sense of the words, friends or enemies of what they know to be true, right, and worth striving for. So far as their conduct is concerned they are, to a great extent, simply indifferent, outsiders, lookers-on, idle spectators of what a great many of them seem to regard as a great moral show. Appeal to them in behalf of any good cause, ask them to give a little of their sympathy, their time, their money, and they will tell you that, while they have little doubt the cause is a worthy one, they have neither time nor money to give to it; they are too busy; they must beg to be excused. It is clearly not intended by Providence that we should, many of us, make a business, a special calling, of endeavoring to right the wrongs of society, to reform its abuses, and make its crooked ways straight. But in a general way, though by no means an unimportant one, we are all called to be active and untiring reformers, in so far as the regulation and conduct of our own lives, the making the most of ourselves, is concerned, and we neglect this duty with infinitely greater peril to ourselves and to society than is at all generally supposed. Living as we do in a world the very law of whose being is incessant change, all the various powers of ours are called more or less into action from the very beginning of life; but they soon reach a certain natural limit, or check of activity, beyond which they are not apt to go without intelligent guidance and wholesome, regulated stimulation. The years of peering curiosity and special education have passed, the more serious problems of life have presented themselves for solution, and we are too apt to be discouraged at the very start, and give up one or more of these great problems as too difficult for our undisciplined powers to cope with. And just here is where indifference enters, and the trouble, which so often ends in making life worse than useless, begins. Now, all our senses and faculties, I repeat, are given to us for use, each for a special purpose and each having its appropriate sphere of action. But no liberty has been given us not to use them, or to refuse to use them. And here is where so many people sit in error and darkness. They seem to labor under the impression that sin is purely positive and active in its nature, and that, provided they do not lie, steal, murder, or commit any heinous crime, they are tolerably blameless in God's eyes. Selfishness in its myriad disguises, such as exclusive absorption in their own affairs without regard to the interests or rights of others, indifference to the happiness or welfare of those about them, wanting to have everything their own way, and complaining because the world was not created for their special benefit—faults like these they cannot approve of, though they feel, perhaps, that they are altogether too common to be very blamable. But when you tell these people that in taking little or no interest in home life, in educational life, in social life, in political life, in religious life, in being almost entirely indifferent and callous to the claims of these great interests of human life, they are inexcusably wasting and abusing God's most precious gifts, seriously impairing and subtracting from the sum not only of their own legitimate and possible stock of happiness, but from that of all the world about them—they look provokingly innocent, utterly insensible of any offense against God's laws. These general duties they will tell you they supposed to be arbitrary; all very well for those who are interested in them, or feel themselves specially called to take an active part in them, but not in the least binding upon others. What we need, friends, for guidance in our political, religious, and domestic life is men in whom the noblest ideas have become so thoroughly incarnated that they find their natural and most effective expression not so much in what these men say as in what they do with their whole hearts; men in whose lives we see and feel the spirit of the life of the Master reflected and newly illustrated; men in whom the Gospel is a leading power, shedding its influence, naturally and mightily, upon everything and everybody with whom they have to do; men who live too earnestly to be caught in the meshes of the carping critics, net; men who, accepting the situation as they find it, are neither unaware of the great evils and serious hindrances which surround them nor paralyzed in will by the thought of the difficulties to be overcome; men who believe that, morally and spiritually, one with God is a majority whatever the odds against them, and who are willing to work and to wait for victory.

THE FOUNDATION OF RELIGION.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPIN AT THE FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Chapin preached at the Fourth Universalist Church yesterday morning, taking as his text the thirty-second and thirty-third verses of the twelfth chapter of St. Mark: "And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth; for there is one God, and there is none other but He. And to love Him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole burnt-offerings and sacrifices." These words, said the preacher, were addressed to Christ, by the scribe, and were almost a repetition of those which Christ had just addressed to him in reply to his question, "Which is the first commandment of all?" Christ's answer was: "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is our Lord, and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment." These words, he said, might be called the root and branch of a true religious life. The first principle is love, for all religion springs out of this feeling or sentiment. It was true that love for God was sometimes blended with fear, but in this case fear might be considered as synonymous with reverence. The condition and operation of this sentiment was then traced. Love, said Dr. Chapin, is impelled by the heart. This might sound like a truism; but the fact was not sufficiently considered that all true love must proceed from the heart. Some maintained that where mystery began religion ended, but he rejected such a doctrine, for never was one more foolish uttered. Were we not to believe because a mystery surrounded us? Were God's ways our ways? All nature is a mystery. Did any man know what nature herself is? Things may be very mysterious and yet be real, as God himself is both mysterious and real. Our call to love God appealed to our natural affections. What real love is shown in the Bible by the beautiful parable of the woman and the lost sheep, and by that of the prodigal son. True love is not a spasmodic effort; that will not do; it must spring naturally from the heart. Men often said they hoped and trusted that they loved God, but did not really know whether they loved Him or not. A test of the truth of their love might easily be found. Did they love Him as they loved their wives and children, and their dearest friends? If they did, then their love was true and real, for it sprang warm from the heart, and was worthy of God's acceptance. Love of God was love of goodness, of purity, of excellence; if we loved these, then we loved God. It had been well said that pay never made a good soldier, or a good teacher, or a good artist. No, it never could; for unless our duties were performed for something else than pay, unless, indeed, they were performed from a sense of right and duty, from an inward consciousness of the merit of doing properly what was set before us, and from a love of following what was clearly the right path, they never would give satisfaction to ourselves or others.

Dr. Chapin then spoke of the manner in which sin can be conquered. Sin can only be overcome, he said, by superseding it with a higher affection. Go to the drunkard, reason with him, show him the error of his life, point out to him how he is bringing disgrace and misery on himself and family, and he will turn a deaf ear to you until you have touched his heart. Go to the daughter of shame, show her the error of her ways, point out to her that she is an object of scorn and loathing to her purer sisters, but it will have no effect; show her a glimpse of a mother's love, it may be, from heaven, and her heart is at once touched. Go to the man whose whole soul is eaten up with avarice, who dreams only of his money bags, show him how mean and contemptible he is, show him that he is striving for that which is but dross and that he can enjoy it a very little time, and he will not heed you. It is only when you touch his heart that you will have any effect on him. There was, he said, a beautiful story told of the monks of a German monastery. They had a golden organ, which they valued much. The monastery was attacked by robbers and the monks buried their organ in a neighboring marsh, but when the danger was over they could not find it again. Yet still, as the legend runs, from that marsh well up the notes of the golden organ, and from time to time the valleys and woods resound with its sweet and wondrous notes; and so it is with a man's soul, it may be buried for a time beneath impurity and corruption, but it is never wholly lost, it will still aspire to God. After speaking of the effect of love on the soul, and showing that when the love of God has once entered the heart all our feelings and instincts at once become right, pure, and refined, Dr. Chapin said that religion could not be supported by excitement, any more than a man's physical being could be sustained by alcoholic drinks alone. Men might and would differ on this question. Some said, why not excitement in religion as well as in business, why not excitement in the church as well as in Wall street? That a certain degree of excitement might do good, he did not doubt, for there were some natures that seemed to require it, just as there were some physical constitutions that seemed to require stimulants to support them. He did not wish to condemn all excitement in these matters; they must be judged by their results. Religion, however, must not depend on excitement for its support, any more than a man must depend on stimulants for his sustenance. The excitement will sooner or later die out, and we shall hear no more of it. Some persons seemed to believe that where there is no excitement there could be no religion. This was a very erroneous notion. Excitement might do much good at times, he did not doubt, but one must not suppose that where there is none the heart is dead and cold to all religious influences. We must not expect people to go about with a sign attached to them, "Religion professed here," for true religion made little outward show. It sank deep down into the heart. Many men treated religion just as they did education. They went to school or college, learned to read, write, and cipher, and during all their life they never learned anything more. They seemed to think so long as they could read the newspaper and add up a column of figures, that was all that is needed. They never thought of using the education acquired at school as a stepping-stone to something higher; and just in the same way they treated their religion. Some maintained that reason and religion are opposed; that they always have been and always will be in conflict with each other; that it is better not to reason about these things, but to accept them; and some had fled from the authority of the Bible to the authority of man. They had sought for what God had never made, an infallible man. They thought much depended on the practice of certain rites and ceremonies. He would not ridicule them or their practice, for if a soul found that it was drawn nearer to God by such practices, well and good. But Christianity, he maintained with Luther, is a religion of thought and of reason, and no priest, no Pope, no church should stand between a man and the living God. It had been said that God does not need our knowledge, and Robert Hall had well answered this by saying, "No, nor our ignorance either." By increasing our knowledge we increased the fervor and clearness of our religious thoughts and convictions. As intellectual culture increased, so did our religious knowledge increase. It had also been said that the religious man was a weak man, a half and half sort of man. He denied the truth of this; the religious man, he said, was a strong man, for he had the strength of faith.

In conclusion Dr. Chapin said that the present was a time, not of irreligion, but of great religious excitement. Men's minds wavered; they went about asking what they should do. On one side was the warmth and excitement of the revivals, and on the other was the coldness of rationalism. The mere form of a man's religion was, however, a matter of temperament, of feeling. A man would be guided in his choice in a great measure by his feeling, but provided he kept close to the true essential of all religion, no matter for the form; he was not far from the kingdom of heaven.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

THE CADIDATES FOR OFFICE.

BOTH PARTIES PREPARING FOR THE APPROACHING CONTEST—THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE—A LIVELY STRUGGLE PREDICTED—PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

Politics are growing interesting and party managers are canvassing the merits and the chances of possible candidates. The Republican Party in Illinois is again united and strong, the wanderers who followed Greeley out of the fold in 1872 having returned almost to a man. A few of the leaders seem to have permanently cast their fortunes with the Democrats, but they carry with them little or no strength, and are barely tolerated by their new associates. Judge Trumbull has gone clean over with the hope of being elected to the United States Senate, but the Democrats are not likely to have an opportunity to elect a United States Senator to succeed Gen. Logan next year, and if they had an opportunity they would not select an ex-Republican while there are so many Democratic war-horses aspiring to the place. Judge Trumbull's legal ability has won him distinction, but he has no hold upon the people. Ex-Gov. Palmer makes a very poor Democrat, and it would not be surprising if he returned to his old love. If he does not, it is consoling to know that the party can live without him. Gen. Farnsworth desires to resume his seat in Congress, and as the Republicans will not take him up he must continue to take chances with the Democracy. Mr. Horace White is not in politics, and it is doubtful if he will actively participate in the campaign. These four men led the Liberal Party in Illinois. The party is now as dead as Horace Greeley. The Germans who followed Schurz have renewed their allegiance to the Republican Party. In this State they are numerous and influential.

The Democrats are preparing for the contest with considerable vigor. Elated by the success of last year, they imagine that this year they can sweep the State. Secretly they regret the attempt of the majority in Congress to pardon Jeff. Davis, because the soldiers and all who suffered by the war, as well as many who were standing "shivering on the brink" of Democracy, will now have none of it. The people of Illinois will not sustain a party that evinces a disposition to rehabilitate with the rights of American citizenship the traitor who was the head and front of the rebellion.

The Independents, or as they impudently style themselves the "Farmers' Party," are also organizing and trying to arouse in the rural districts the enthusiasm which two years ago gave them a temporary victory. But the party is torn asunder by internal dissensions, and will not accomplish much unless the Democrats, who are ready to do anything to win, indorse their candidates and adopt their platform. The Independent Convention will assemble in Decatur on the 16th inst., to nominate a State ticket and elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in Indianapolis in April. There will be two candidates for Governor in the convention, Senator Flagg, formerly a Republican, and Louis Stewart, a wealthy farmer living in Kendall County, and an old line Democrat. Flagg will probably be defeated, because of his Republican antecedents and his leaning toward hard money. Stewart is an inflationist, and therefore will suit better than Flagg a party that is founded on greenbacks. There will also be a possibility of his nomination by the Democratic Convention, which could not with any consistency indorse Flagg. The party has lost its grip on the farmers, and its main strength must come from those who are opposed to specie resumption, of whom, unfortunately, there are too many in this State. A fusion of the Democrats with the Independents will make the campaign exciting and interesting.

Hon. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, is mentioned by hard-money Democrats as their candidate for Governor. His sudden elevation to prominence in Congress surprised those who knew him in Illinois as a shrewd but rather ordinary member of the Legislature; a man who, as he once said himself, entered the profession of the law "by the back door"—that is, without any special training. His well-known opinions on specie resumption [illegible] his prospects [illegible] the Democr[illegible] Gen. Farnsworth [illegible] Governor, a[illegible] but they wi[illegible] vention—or [illegible] Congressman [illegible] County, and [illegible] the Cairo *Bulletin* [illegible] cratic circles.

There promises to be [illegible] Republican [illegible] Hon. John L. Beveridge and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. [illegible] Gubernatorial [illegible] elected Lieutenant Governor [illegible] Gov. Oglesby [illegible] to the Senate [illegible] vacancy. [illegible] port, and [illegible] calling and [illegible] cised for the [illegible]—an amiable [illegible] that will [illegible] making no [illegible] liancy, Gov. [illegible] satisfactory [illegible] years in Congress [illegible] and has [illegible] branch of [illegible] himself to be [illegible] the country [illegible] views on all [illegible] and a courteous [illegible] being a strict [illegible] scratched [illegible] Mr. Cullom [illegible] not obnoxious [illegible] reason, as [illegible] impression [illegible] been highly [illegible] cellent show [illegible] that a third [illegible] Medill, of the [illegible] of Rock Island [illegible] taken up [illegible] prize. The [illegible] for Lieutenant [illegible] man, for two [illegible] *Evening Journal* [illegible] Jo Daviess [illegible] mittee is called [illegible] Chicago, on [illegible] time for holding [illegible] expected to [illegible] about the end [illegible] same body will [illegible] select delegates [illegible]

Illinois claims [illegible] Presidents—[illegible] mother—and [illegible] children in the [illegible] identical time [illegible] in Illinois, [illegible] some of her [illegible] the favorite [illegible] gation prob[illegible] sell Jones [illegible] supposed to [illegible] the candid[illegible] They prefer [illegible] would like [illegible] vention, [illegible] Senator Oglesby [illegible] date of Illinois [illegible]

The Democrats [illegible] Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court, [illegible] when he sta[illegible] delegation [illegible] swallow-tail [illegible] but Hendricks [illegible] wing and the [illegible] garded as [illegible] with fewest [illegible] neither for [illegible] ical chameleon [illegible] notice.

If the Republican Party [illegible] men in nomination, [illegible] discretion in Illinois, the State [illegible] be counted [illegible] forty thousand majority.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 12.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	122	1000	Lake Shore	66¾
15,000	Dist. of C. 3-65s	72½	1000	do.	66⅝
10,000	do.	72⅝	300	do. s3.	66½
1,000	M. & St. P. 2d.	97	100	do. s3.	66⅜
4,000	H. & C. Mo. 1st.	81	600	do.	66½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.	102¾	500	do.	66¾
104,000	Un. P. 1st. b3.	105	600	do.	66⅝
8,000	Mo., K. & T. S. F.	52	200	do. b3.	66⅝
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	115½	300	do. s3.	66½
200	Del. & Hudson	121⅞	500	do. b3.	66½
100	West. Union. s3.	77⅞	800	do. s3.	66⅜
100	do.	77⅞	50	N. J. Central	107¼
100	do. s3.	77¼	1000	do.	107⅛
900	do.	77¼	200	St. Paul	43
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	89¾	200	do. s3.	42⅞
100	do.	89½	200	do.	43
50	American Ex.	64⅞	100	St. Paul Pref. c.	78⅞
100	U. S. Express	71¾	200	do.	78¾
240	do.	72	100	do. s15.	78⅝
100	do.	72⅜	100	do.	78¾
100	do.	72½	100	do. s3.	78¾
150	do.	72¾	1100	do.	78½
50	do.	73	100	Tol. & Wab. c.	6⅛
100	do.	72⅞	200	do.	6⅛
600	Pacific Mail	36	100	do. b3.	6⅛
300	do. b3.	36	30	Del., Lack. & W.	117½
200	do.	35⅞	100	do.	117¼
200	do.	35¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	22⅛
100	Harlem	143	300	do. b3.	22⅛
100	Erie R'way b10.	17⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf. b3	30¼
200	do. b3.	17½	100	do.	30¼
100	do.	17⅜	100	Kan. & Texas	9½
300	do.	17¼	100	do.	10
600	North-western	43⅜	200	do.	9⅞
100	do. s3.	43½	150	Reno 2d Pref.	105½
100	do.	43¼	24	Morris & Essex	103½
200	North-west. Pf. b3	64⅝	62	do.	103¾
300	do.	64¾	200	St. L. & K. C.	5½
100	do.	64½	100	St. Louis & I. M. b3	25
200	do. b30.	64½	100	do.	24½
200	Pac. R. of Mo.	13¾	400	Kansas Pacific	14
			100	C., C. & I. C.	5

MONDAY, Feb. 14—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last is a satisfactory exhibit. There is an increase in specie of $933,800, in loans of $489,300, in legal tenders of $539,300, and in deposits of $1,049,400, while the item of circulation shows a decrease of $155,800. There is a gain in surplus reserve of $1,210,850, and the banks now hold $16,010,575 above legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 13, 1875.
Loans	$266,067,400	$266,556,700	$293,111,200
Specie	23,570,800	24,504,600	15,894,300
Legal Tenders	47,356,200	47,895,600	56,647,400
Deposits	224,509,100	225,558,500	238,832,300
Circulation	17,449,300	17,293,500	23,512,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$23,570,800	$24,504,600	Inc. $933,800
Legal tenders	47,356,200	47,895,600	Inc. 539,400
Total reserve	$70,927,000	$72,400,200	Inc. $1,473,200
Reserve req'd agt. dep'ts	56,127,275	56,389,625	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	14,799,725	16,010,575	Inc. $1,210,850

The money market was extremely easy during the week, the supply of capital seeking employment having been larger than at any previous time since the opening of the year. The large Government bond dealers were supplied at 2½ to 3½ ⅌ cent., and at the Stock Exchange comparatively little business was done above 4½ ⅌ cent. One reason for the low rates current was the limited speculation in the stock market, which restricted the demand for money materially. Should the volume of business increase in the early future lenders may be enabled to obtain better rates from borrowers, but there is every reason to believe that even in that event the supply of money will be largely in excess of the demand until the banks are called upon for currency from their correspondents in the interior to assist in the farmer's settlements which take place at the beginning of April. The enormous glut of capital is best reflected in the steady absorption of Government bonds and other securities of undoubted merit, as has been the case for many weeks past. In the discount market lower rates prevailed. Strictly first-class names sold at 4 to 6 ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices were not of special interest. The money market at London was a shade firmer, the Bank of England rate of discount, however, remaining at 4 per cent. The bank made a gain of £76,000 sterling during the week ending Wednesday. Consols were in the main steady, and United States bonds strong at a further improvement, the closing quotations being about the highest made. The sterling exchange market was firm early in the week, and rates were advanced to $4 86½ for 60 days' bills, and to $4 90 for demand. Subsequently a reduction was made to $4 86 and $4 89½, the closing quotation being $4 86 and $4 90, with business slightly below these figures. As some of the leading drawers had settlements maturing, and the supply of cotton bills was small, the market was firm during the greater portion of the week. Gold advanced from 112¾ to 113, reacted to 112¾, and still later rose to 113⅛. The resumption of coin shipments to Europe stimulated purchases of gold, some operators believing in larger shipments this week. On Tuesday the Syndicate will conclude its operations in regard to the new five per cent. loan with the Treasury, the last call expiring on that day. It is not known how this settlement will affect the stock of gold in the market. Cash gold was in better demand late in the week, and considerable business was done "flat."

The demand for Government bonds and the leading railroad mortgages showed no abatement, and in consequence there was a very general improvement in prices. The former were taken chiefly by the banks, trust companies and other financial institutions. Late in the week some large purchases were made for the account of corporations outside this City, more especially for Boston account. The railroad mortgages were taken freely by individual capitalists, and the supply in the market has been materially reduced. The Pacific issues were conspicuous late in the week, and closed strong. Next to these issues the largest transactions were in Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North-western, which closed at a material advance. State bonds were higher for District of Columbia 3.65s, and weak and lower for Tennessees, but the market presented no special feature.

In speculative circles the week was not a very eventful one. The market was irregular, prices having been alternately weak and strong. On the whole, however, the closing quotations showed an improvement as compared with those of the previous Saturday. Early in the week Lake Shore, which continues to lead the market in point of activity, was depressed by reports that the pooling arrangements among the trunk lines in regard to Eastern bound freights, was in danger of being again broken up. These reports, however, failing to be confirmed, the stock rallied. The intelligence from Wisconsin, that the House of Assembly of that State had, by a decisive majority, ordered the Vance Bill, modifying the Potter Law, to a third reading, exercised a favorable influence on the Granger stocks. North-western, common, rose to 43⅞, and the preferred to 64⅞, with only a fractional reaction at the close. St. Paul, common, rose to 43⅜, and the preferred to 80, the former closing at 43, and the latter at 78½. Western Union was strong in the early dealings, but soon lost the improvement, and for the balance of the week was firm, on a comparatively light business, in the neighborhood of 77. Reports were at one time current, that there would be a default in the payment of the March coupons on the 8 per cent. bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the stock in consequence made a serious decline, but, these reports being officially denied, the price recovered. Pacific Mail showed some recovery from its late weakness, and advanced from 34⅝ to 36⅛, closing firm. A feature of the week was the buoyancy in Express stocks, all of which made a substantial advance. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western and New-Jersey Central were affected unfavorably by reports in regard to coal troubles. The former declined to 116 and the latter to 105½, with a partial recovery in the late transactions. Harlem advanced from 137 to 143. The other investment shares were firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 13, '75.
American Gold	113⅛	112¾	114⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	122⅝	122¾	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	121⅛	119½
New-York Central	114¼	111½	101⅜
Rock Island	109½	108⅜	103⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅛	34⅝	82¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅜	41⅝	34⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	80	77	55½
Lake Shore	67⅝	64¾	73⅛
Chicago & North-western	43⅝	41½	43½
Chicago & North-west. Pf.	64⅞	62⅞	55¾
Western Union	78⅛	76½	72½
Union Pacific	69	68⅛	40
Toledo & Wabash	6½	5¼	13
Del., Lack. & Western	119¼	116	109¼
New-Jersey Central	109⅞	105½	107½
Panama	130½	130	112⅛
Erie	17⅝	16¾	28⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	21⅛	26¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	5⅜	5	5½
Harlem	143	137	128
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20⅝	18¼	21⅛
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	31½	28¼	29
Michigan Central	61⅝	59½	75½
Illinois Central	99¾	98	101⅜
Missouri Pacific	14½	13½	45⅞

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —FEB. 12.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	113¾	113¼	113½	113¾
Harlem	143	141	142	143
Erie	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
Lake Shore	67⅛	66¼	66⅜	66½
Wabash	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
North-western	43⅞	43¼	43¼	43⅜
North-western Pre.	64⅞	64¼	64⅝	64½
Rock Island	109½	109¼	109⅜	109½
Fort Wayne	..	..	101½	102
Mil. & St. Paul	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	43
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	78⅞	78	78⅜	78½
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	93	93¾
D., Lack. & West	117¼	117	117¼	117⅜
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅛	107	107⅜
Michigan Central	61¼	60¾	60⅝	60⅞
Illinois Central	99⅜	99¼	99	99½
Union Pacific	68⅞	68¾	68¾	69¼
Central Pacific	..	..	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Cen	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛
Han. & St. Joseph	20¼	20	20¼	20½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	30¼	30	30	30½
Ohio & Mississippi	22½	22	22	22¼
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	13¾	13⅝	14
Panama	130	130	130	135
Western Union	77¾	77½	77¼	77⅜
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
Pacific Mail	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36
Quicksilver	17	17	16	18
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	22	23½
Adams Express	111½	111½	111½	112
Wells, F. & Co. Ex.	89¾	89½	89½	89¾
American Express	63	64½	64	65
United States Ex.	72⅞	71	72⅝	73

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 18	$5,279,516
August	30,805,475	Dec. 24	4,372,533
September	23,527,508	Dec. 31	4,529,760
October	22,264,765	Jan. 8	7,528,539
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Jan. 15	8,889,000
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Dec. 11	4,901,411		
Total			$182,725,971
Total same period in 1875			210,733,870
Decrease in 1876			$28,007,899

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,960,316	Dec. 14	$6,540,980
August	20,866,185	Dec. 21	6,286,600
September	20,230,040	Dec. 28	3,739,494
October	22,159,396	Jan. 4	4,012,328
Nov. 2	1,830,917	Jan. 11	5,169,326
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Jan. 18	5,050,071
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 30	5,549,352	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Dec. 7	5,160,801		
Total			$163,751,872
Total same period in 1875			168,809,043
Decrease in 1876			$5,057,171
Gold, Feb. 12, 1876			113
Gold, Feb. 13, 1875			114⅝

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$3,754,151	Dec. 18	$414,750
August	3,954,427	Dec. 24	293,785
September	1,243,802	Dec. 31	417,157
October	1,957,605	Jan. 8	678,043
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 15	375,979
Nov. 13	358,418	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 20	397,500	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 5	387,746
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 12	954,204
Dec. 11	320,900		
Total			$23,005,006
Total same period in 1875			45,086,443
Decrease in 1876			$21,991,437

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,260	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,296,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,583,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Total	$65,970,832	$35,666,241

We invite attention to the statement of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, to be found on the eighth page. The Directors of this company are among our most experienced business men. Their vaults are situated in the Equitable Life Building and surrounded with every known safeguard, and offer to the public very ample security for the protection of their valuables. Persons in the country, as well as in the City, require greater security than they seem to have had hitherto for the safe keeping of their property, and the care and watchfulness which can be given in a large city is certainly superior to that afforded in any of the smaller places.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106. New 5s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares preferred, 31.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 6,600 bales, of which 4,300 are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-32d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Lard, 59s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 12—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 23s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 11.—The Coffee market is animated. There have been large sales for the United States. Good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ⅌ ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 26¼.

At Santos the market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are still 5,700@7,900 reis for superior.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Sugar—Only a limited jobbing demand, and prices lower; holders are too high for buyers; concessions would have to be made to sell; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 6@6½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 7@8¾ reals; Molasses Sugar, 4½@4¾ reals for Nos. 8 to 10; Concentrated Sugar, fair to good quality, 3¾@3¾ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 4½@4⅝ reals; fair to good refining, 5@5¼ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 10 to 13, in bxs., 6¼@6¾ reals; in hhds., 7½@7½ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 138,500 bxs. and 34,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 45,000 bxs. and 11,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 8,900 bxs. and 6,300 hhds., including 2,800 bxs. and 6,100 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet and weak; 50° polarization, 3½@4 reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $39 ⅌ quintal. Butter, $60@$80 ⅌ quintal for American. Flour, $28 50@$29 50 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $48 50@$49 50 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $41 50@$42 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $48 50. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27@$30 ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $14 50@$15 ⅌ arroba; White, $23@$26. Honey, 5½@6 reals ⅌ gallon. Onions, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. for American. Empty Hogsheads, $4, gold. Lumber quiet and steady. Shooks dull; Box, 7½@8 reals; Sugar Hogshead, 18@20 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 22 reals. White Navy Beans, 21½@22 reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $52@$56 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 12½@13 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops—Long shaved, $56@$58 ⅌ 1,000. Freights firmer; loading at Havana for United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 50; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports,) for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3 50@$3 75; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75. Gold and Exchange firmer, but not quotably higher.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Resin, bbls	78
Cotton, bales	2,067	Oil-cake, pks	2,074
Copper, bbls	47	Pork, pks	1,172
Dried Fruit, pks	132	Beef, pks	625
Eggs, bbls	1,190	Cut-meats, pks	2,448
Flour, bbls	10,286	Lard, pks	1,491
Wheat, bushels	10,860	Lard, kegs	250
Corn, bushels	29,092	Butter, pks	3,198
Oats, bushels	22,884	Cheese, pks	4,324
Malt, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pks	62
Barley, bushels	3,662	Dressed Hogs, No.	21
Grass-seed, bags	1,460	Spelter, pcs	2,879
Beans, bbls	1,176	Rice, pks	61
Peas, bushels	3,206	Skins, bales	23
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Starch, bxs	125
Corn-meal, bags	916	Tow, bales	5
Hops, bales	279	Tallow-oil, bbls	14
Hides, No.	4,588	Tea, half chests	636
Hides, bales	51	Tobacco, hhds	149
Leather, sides	6,170	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	552
Flax, bales	213	Whisky, bbls	206
Lead, pigs	4,092	Wool, bales	370

ASHES—Have been slow of sale generally at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—In rather light demand at 31c.@33½c. for Yellow, the latter for choice.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔., but have been inactive.

COAL—Has been selling quite moderately since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland, Soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio dull and quoted down to 14¾c.@17¾c., gold, for invoices. Sales, 1,000 bags, by the Christiana, on private terms. Other kinds inactive and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, on a moderate movement, in good part for export.... Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ⅌ ℔.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,491 bales, (of which 1,264 bales were on last evening,) including 1,256 bales to shippers, 115 bales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators. Included in the above sales are 100 bales to arrive.... There has been a lighter movement reported for forward delivery at a shade stronger prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 9,900 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening, and 6,200 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 13c.@13 1-32c.; March, 13 5-32c.@13 6-16c.; April, 13 7-16c.; May, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; June, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,067 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,819 bales, against 18,774 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 9,730 bales, including 9,625 bales to Liverpool, 100 bales to Bremen, and 5 bales to Havre.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,865,141 bales, (of which 1,161,013 bales were to British ports, and 704,128 bales to the Continent,) against 1,532,999 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been held higher, within the range of $2 45@$2 60 for No. 1, short and full count, but have been inactive.

FISH—There has been rather more inquiry for supplies, and prices have shown more steadiness. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at generally firm prices. Desirable shipping Extras, in lines, offered sparingly at current rates, and most wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,300 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 50; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 90@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour quiet but steady; sales 950 bbls.... Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine.... Corn-meal quiet at former rates; sales equal to 470 bbls.

GRAIN—A very light movement has been reported in Wheat since our last, without any important alteration as to values. Export demand limited. Holders generally firm in their views as to prices, especially for strictly prime No. 1 Spring and No. 2 Milwaukee do. Sales have been reported of only 37,000 bushels, at $1 26 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 14 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, (odd lots;) $1 02@$1 06 for rejected and inferior Spring, and $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania.... Corn has been less active, and quoted a shade easier and weak in price. Inquiry for shipment comparatively light.... Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels for early delivery at 64¼c.@64½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (closing at 64c. as the best bid;) 63c.@63½c. for new low Mixed do.; 61c.@64¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, mainly at 63½c.@64½c., afloat; 59½c.@60c., nearly all at 60c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c., in part, for new Yellow Western, car lots; 64½c.@65c. for new Yellow Southern; 64¼c. for new White (900 bushels) and new Yellow do., (2,800 bushels,) together; 61c. for new Mixed Southern, on track.... And for forward delivery, business has been moderate, and prices have been quoted a shade lower, closing in favor of buyers.... Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, including 40,000 bushels, February delivery, seller's option, at 64½c., and 5,000 bushels, March option, at 64¼c., subsequently reported as offered at these figures.... Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat without further movement of importance.... Barley quiet, to-day, with prices quoted as favoring buyers. Sales reported of 7,500 bushels at $1 17½ for No. 1 Canada, (New-York inspection,) $1 for six-rowed State, from cars; 78c.@80c. for two-rowed State, and 95c. for Jefferson County do.... Oats have been held with confidence, on a restricted offering, but have been quite moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels at 46c.@48½c. for ordinary to good Mixed Western; 48½c.@51½c. for White Western and State; 48¾c. for New-York Light Mixed, and 48¼c. for New-York No. 2.... Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.... Clover-seed quoted steady at 14c. for prime State, at which price 2 car-loads were sold.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry has been reported at unchanged prices. The week's receipts have been 41,312 Hides and 175 bales do.; sales, 46,350 Hides and 155 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,675 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 25 ℔.; 4,320 Dry Montevideo, 22 ℔.; 210 Dry Montevideo Kips, 13 ℔.; 3,015 Dry Rio Grande, 19 ℔., on private terms; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21½ ℔., at 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 3,300 Dry California, 22 to 23 ℔., at 20½c., gold, 30 days, usual selections; 6,000 Dry California Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 7,350 Dry Bogota, 21 to 23 ℔., at 16c.@18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,040 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 ℔.; 1,900 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 ℔.; 1,180 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 2,210 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50 to 60 ℔.; 800 Wet-salted Havana, 40 ℔.; 3,000 Wet-salted Country and Western, 50 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 1,850 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9c., currency, cash; and 155 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms. And to-day, 4,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, at 19c., gold, 4 months; 960 Central American, 1,000 Dry Texas, 200 Texas Kips, 1,200 Matamoras Kips, 320 Bogota, and 150 Dry-salted Southern on private terms.... Stock in first hands here this morning, 80,600 Hides and 1,040 bales do., against 173,100 Hides and 570 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal, yet quoted steady, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba at 80c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans quiet, with 225 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@63c. for fair to fancy. Foreign dull; quotations unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 55@$1 57½; good do. at $1 60@$1 62½ ⅌ 280 ℔.... Tar and Pitch dull at former figures.... Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy; quoted at 35½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet to-day at 8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined, for early delivery, inactive, and quoted at the close at 14c.... Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c.... Naphtha, 9½c.@10c.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c.... At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and irregular, closing generally lower, on a restricted business for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 25@$22 45, chiefly at $22 25; 50 bbls. Family Mess at $21 50.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 75@$21; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $21.... The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but at much lower prices, under a pressure to realize.... Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 25; March, $22 25@$22 35; April, $22 35 asked; May, $22 30@$22 50; June, $22 60.... Sales since our last of 500 bbls. February at $22 25; 3,000 bbls. March at $22 35@$22 50; 750 bbls. April at $22 35@$22 40; 1,000 bbls. June at $22 60@$22 85 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been quoted higher, on very light offerings and a moderate demand, with City quoted at 10c.@10¾c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 11c. ⅌ ℔.... Western Hogs at 10c.... Cut-meats in demand at full rates. Sales reported of 12,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 ℔., at 12½c.; 50 bxs. Bellies, 14 ℔., at 12¼c.; 90 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12⅞c.@13c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams at 13c.; 500 boxes Backs, at Boston, March delivery, on private terms; quoted at 12¼c.@12½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our previous range.... Bacon quoted firm, at 12½c. for City Long Clear, and 11⅞c. for Western do., but inactive. Sales, 90 boxes Long Clear on private terms, and 40 boxes Short Clear at 12c.... Western Steam Lard has been less active, and at the close less firm in price.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $13@$13 06¼, closing at $13; also, 37 tcs. choice Kettle at 13¾c. The dealings for forward delivery have been less extensive, with prices ruling weaker at the close.... Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 95@$13 02½; March, $13 10@$13 12½; April, $13 25; May, $13 35@$13 37½; June, $13 45@$13 47½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., February options, $13 07½; 1,250 tcs., March, at $13 12½@$13 17½; 3,500 tcs., April, at $13 25@$13 32½; 1,500 tcs., May, at $13 37½@$13 42½, and 250 tcs., June, at $13 50.... City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in less urgent request and quoted barely steady, with sales reported of 200 tcs., at 13c.; also, 250 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c.... Refined Lard has been more active, and quoted firmer; for the Continent within the range of 13½c.@13⅝c., for the West Indies at 12¾c. Sales reported of 3,000 tcs. for the Continent, (2,500 tcs. for Germany, and 500 tcs. for France,) on private terms.... Beef quoted steady; sales, 110 bbls.... Beef Hams quoted up to $24@$26, but inactive.... Butter and Cheese steady, and the better grades in fair demand.... Eggs plenty, and weak in price, within the range of 16c.@20c. for fair to very choice.... Tallow in moderate demand at unchanged prices, with sales of 60,000 ℔. very good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; also, 32 pks. Grease at 8c. ⅌ ℔.... Stearine quiet, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c., and City 13½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been in more request on a steady basis as to values. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 37½@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in moderate supply and demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SKINS—Deer steady, on a moderate inquiry. Week's receipts, 55 bales; sales, 12,000 ℔. Central American and 3,000 ℔. Texas on private terms.... Goat have been in fair request at unchanged rates. Week's receipts, 633 bales; sales, 250 bales Curaçoa, 50 bales Mexican, 20 bales Puerto Cabello, and 15 bales Payta, on private terms.... Deer quoted thus: Vera Cruz, 42½c.; Guatemala, 47½c.; Sisal, 40c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Central American, 35c.@42½c. ⅌ ℔. And Goat thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@46c.; Curaçoa, (selected,) 50c.@52c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@40c.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, mostly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A restricted business has been reported in this line, at drooping prices, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8½c.@10¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Has been selling moderately at former rates, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in some demand and held firmly, with Sicily at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request on the basis of 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 303 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7c.@8c.; 1,000 bxs. and 400 bags Centrifugal at 8½c.@8¾c., and 81 hhds. and 78 bxs. Molasses Syrup at 7¼c.@7 5-16c.... Refined as last quoted, with a fair demand noted.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; sales 400 half-chests Green and 500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, has been in fair demand at firm rates. Market otherwise without notable activity; rates quoted generally as before. Offerings of Cotton and Flour rather more liberal.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,200 bales Cotton (compressed) at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; and, by steam, 450 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 150 bags Seed on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 350 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 60,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 850 tons Provisions and Tallow, and 60 tons Hides within the range of 32s. 6d.@40s.; 50 tons Leather at 60s.; 15 hhds. Bark at 45s. ⅌ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d. And by steam, from the West, (of through freight,) 1,600 pks. Provisions, on the basis of 72½c. via Portland, and 78c.@80c. via Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, ⅌ 100 ℔.... For London, by sail, 500 tons Oil-cake, on private terms, quoted at 25s., asked; 200 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. ⅌ ton; also a British bark, 353 tons, hence, with about 11,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ 60 ℔. and about 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and another, 692 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo.... For Glasgow, by steam, small lots of Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 200 bbls. Sugar and 100 pks. Tallow, (of recent shipment,) at 30s.; and small lots of Leather at 55s. ⅌ ton.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 221 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a ship, with about 6,000 quarters do., from do., reported at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 388 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 10½c.; a Norwegian bark, 665 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s.; another, 468 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., from do., at 7s., and a ship, with about 6,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.... For Bremen, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain, reported (as of recent shipment) at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 pks. Lard and Bacon at 40s.; 500 bags Seed at 50s. ⅌ ton; 1,000 sides Leather at 1c. ⅌ ℔.; 250 pks. Tobacco at 45s. for hhds. and 30s. for cases; 100 bbls. Beef at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For Beyrout, an American brig, hence, with about 14,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 35s. ⅌ case.... For an Italian port, direct, an American ship, 899 tons, with Tobacco, from New-Orleans, reported at about 40s.... For Java, an American ship, 848 tons, hence, with about 27,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms, quoted at about 35c.@36c. per case.... For Rio Janeiro, a brig, 311 tons, and a schooner, 198 tons, with general cargo, including Flour, reported on the basis of $1 ⅌ bbl.... For Rio and Santos, a British bark, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, at $1 20 ⅌ bbl.... For Havana, the British steam-ship King Arthur, 636 tons, has been placed on the berth, (in the new line of Messrs. Hatton, Watson & Co.,) for general cargo, and has about half of cargo (miscellaneous freight) engaged. Also a schooner, chartered hence, with Shooks, at 10c.... For Copenhagen, by steam, 500 bags Clover-seed at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, reported on the basis of $5, $4 50, and $3.... For the south side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, reported at $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar, and $3 50 for Molasses.... For Matanzas, a schooner, hence with Empty Casks, at 80c., currency.... For St. Jago and back to New-York, an American brig, 261 tons, reported on the basis of 37½c. for Sugar.... For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 225 tons, reported at 38c. for Sugar.... For St. John, P. R., an American schooner, 200 tons, hence, with Pine Lumber, reported at $4.... For Halifax, a British schooner, about 1,200 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 25c.@30c. ⅌ bbl.... For Point-a-Pitre, a British schooner, 113 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ⅌ bbl.... For Jamaica, a British bark, 318 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 30c. ⅌ bbl.... For Boston, two schooners, with Coal, from Richmond, at $2 75 ⅌ ton.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 50.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $5 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 02¾ bid, spot; $1 02½, February; $1 01⅛, March; $105¼, May; No. 3 do., 84c.@84½c.; rejected, 73½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41c., spot; 41¼c. bid, March; 46c., May; rejected, 32c.@32½c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Barley dull and lower at 70c., spot; 65½c., March. Rye dull, unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull, a shade lower at $8 90@$9. Pork unsettled, lower; sales at $20 70@$21 15, spot; closed at $20 75, spot; $20 87½@$20 90, March; sales at $21 05@$21 50, April; closed at $21 15@$21 17½, April; $21 45, May; Lard unsettled, lower at $12 55, spot; $12 65, March; $12 80, April; $13@$13 05, May. Bacon steady and firm. Whisky, $1 06. The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* has collected statistics from nearly every packing point in the North-west, from which they make the following deductions: Hogs packed to date, 4,085,487 head; estimate for the season, 4,444,139 head; total last season, 5,067,376 head. This list includes the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52¼ bid, cash and February; No. 3 do., $1 36¼. Corn in good demand and easier; No. 2 Mixed, 39c., cash; 39⅛c., February; 39¾c.@39⅞c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c., cash; 35c. bid, February. Barley—No transactions. Rye—No transactions. Pork firmer; jobbing lots, $21 50@$21 75; round lots held at $22. Lard firmer; held higher; 12¾c. asked, 12½c. bid; mostly held out of the market. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky inactive at $1 06. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $7 35@$7 60; Packing, $7 50@$7 75; Extra, $7 90@$8. Cattle—No supply, no demand, no market. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 585 head Hogs, 53 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat easier at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 41c.@43c. Oats steady and firm at 38c.@45c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 78c. Pork firm, in fair demand; sales at $22, February; offered $21 75, spot, at close. Lard firmer, held higher; Steam, 12⅝c., buyer last half of month; 12¾c., seller March; 13c., April; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8¼c., cash; 8½c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., cash; 11 7-16c., March; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon firm, in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c. and 12½c. Live Hogs active; fair to good Light, $7 70@$7 90; fair to good Packing, $7 65@$7 90; choice Heavy, $7 95@$8; receipts, 1,326 head; shipments, 1,448 head. Whisky in good demand at full prices, at $1 05. Butter steady, unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 20,500 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, firm; sales of four cars White Winter on private terms; one car Michigan Spring at $1 30; one car hard Spring at $1 35; one car White Michigan at $1 37. Corn quiet; sales of eleven cars new, on track, at 50c.@52c., according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales of five cars two-rowed State on private terms. Pork firm, at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet, firm, at 13¼c. Highwines nominally $1 06.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull, a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 14; Amber Michigan held at $1 26½; March, $1 28; April, $1 31; May, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 06½; rejected Dayton and Michigan Red, 88½c. Corn quiet but steady; High Mixed, 46½c.; March, 47c.; Low do., 45½c.; no grade, 44½c.; damaged, 38½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 36c.; March, 37c.; White, 39½c.; rejected, 31¾c. Clover-seed dull at $7 90. Dressed Hogs dull, nominal. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats; shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; Hard do., $1 18¼; No. 2 do., $1 02¼; March, $1 02⅞; April, $1 03⅞; No. 3 do., 88½c. Corn easier; No. 2, 41c.@43c. Oats easier; No. 2, 31¾c. Barley demoralized and lower; No. 2 Spring, March, 84c.@86c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; Rejected do., 32c. Rye nominally lower; No. 2, 68c. Provisions nominally a shade easier; Mess Pork held at $20 62½. Lard—Prime, 12⅝c.@13½c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@11¾c., boxed. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand, at $8 75@$8 80. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; 10c.@12½c. lower than last quotations; prices ranging from $3@$3 50; butchers', $3; pony stockers, $3 90; good fat steers, $4 25@$4 50; best, $5@$5 50. Shipments—3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active, a shade firmer for bacon; others steady; packing, $7 75@$8 25; Bacon, $7 50@$7 80; shipping, $7 95@$8 50. Shipments, 2,500 head. Sheep—Nominally unchanged. Receipts, 100 head.

OSWEGO, Feb. 12.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn steady; new Western Mixed, 66c.; old do., 68c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 06; No. 2 Bay, $1 12, and No. 1 Canada at $1 20. Corn-meal, $27 for Bolted, $26 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20@$22 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York and Albany, 30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Pork firmer; $22 25 asked. Sugar-cured Hams dull and easier; choice, 13¾c.@14c. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8¾c. Coffee dull and lower; ordinary to prime, 16c.@18½c. Whisky easier; rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Market for other articles unchanged. Gold, 112⅞. Exchange, no transactions. Banks closed, this being a legal holiday.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 31c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 42½. Tar steady at $1 50.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Provisions very strong and tending upward. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. and 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Hams, 14c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Wheat dull. Rye, in street, 85c. Oats dull. Corn dull. Barley—Demand good, at nominally unchanged quotations; sales of 10 cars No. 2 Canada, on private terms; 6 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, at 80c. bulk, delivered at Troy. Malt steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 6,458 bales; gross, 7,248 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,202 bales; to France, 5,296 bales; to the Continent, 2,701 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 383,971 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,663 bales; gross, 1,843 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,040 bales; coastwise, 765 bales; sales, 1,562 bales; stock, 75,429 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 700 bales; exports, coastwise, 878 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 71,345 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.@12 9-16c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 1,083 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,106 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,562 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 2,650 bales; gross, 2,673 bales; exports, coastwise, 417 bales; sales, 1,274 bales; stock, 75,616 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Wool—During the past week the market has been more active, with an improved feeling, although no change in prices has taken place. The principal transactions of the week were the purchase of upward of 200,000 ℔. medium and No. 1 Fleece by a Philadelphia house, and the sale to a leading manufacturer of 217,000 ℔. Oregon Wool. Prices have ranged from 49½c.@50c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the latter is a very extreme price, and obtained only for very choice and desirable lots. Medium and No. 1 Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been sold from 44c.@47½c. For fine Fleeces there has been rather more inquiry, but the sales have not been to any extent. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania have been sold at 45c.@47½c., and holders are firm at these figures. In Combing and Delaine Fleeces there is no change; the stock is light and demand moderate; leading manufacturers are still well supplied and there is no prospect of any immediate improvement; prices have ranged from 50c. for coarse Combing and Delaine up to 60c. for good lots of Combing, and choice selections are held higher. California Wool continues to attract considerable attention, and holders are working off stocks very rapidly; the sales for the past week have been 458,000 ℔. at 15c.@25c. for Fall, and 20c.@27c. for Spring. Pulled Wools are not so much sought after, the sales of the week comprising 134,000 ℔. super and X, including desirable lots of Eastern Supers at 49c.@50c., and Combing Supers at 52c.; but the principal transactions have been in the range of 40c.@45c. for Super and X.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12.—The Printing Cloths market closed dull and flat, at 4⅛c., 10 to 30 days, for best 64x64 spots; no price for future delivery. Sales for the week, 14,200 pieces.

A TALE OF HUMANITY AND COURAGE.

THE RESCUE OF A SWEDISH CREW BY THE PEOPLE OF A FISHING HAMLET.

The following account is quoted by the London *Times* from the Stockholm paper, the *Dogens Nyheter*, of a courageous act performed by the people of the fishing hamlet of Cresswell, on the coast of Northumberland, in rescuing the crew of the Gustave, Swedish steamer:

On the 5th of January last, at 5 in the morning, the steamer Gustave, Capt. A. O. Anderson, went ashore, in consequence of the fog and the set of the current, at the little fishing village of Cresswell, on the coast of Northumberland, five English miles north of the town of Newbiggin. The sea was breaking heavily, and the vessel struck violently at every wave. The discharge pipe burst very shortly, and the vessel drifted helplessly among the breakers, which now broke over her. Two of the boats were stove at the outset, and the third, which it was contrived to launch, and in which three men were lowered, was injured, and carried away by a sea and cast ashore in the midst of the breakers. Every one in this little village—men, women, and children—hastened, on witnessing the misfortune, down to the life-boat station, and at 3 o'clock the life-boat was got afloat and manned by thirteen out of the fifteen male inhabitants of the village. Only two old fishermen were now left on shore, and the women, who had to wade well into the water to get the life-boat afloat. After an hour's fruitless endeavor to get on board, the life-boat had to come on shore again, and a message was sent to the nearest life-boat station, Newbiggin, to bring a rocket apparatus, with which to attempt the rescue of the crew. The tide was rising, and at 4:30 the life-boat was launched once more, and at last succeeded in getting alongside of the steamer and saving the crew. Several of the men had by this time been more or less injured by the breakers, but all were able to get into the life-boat, and last of all the Master, who left his fine and hitherto fortunate steamer with deep emotion. On shore the shipwrecked men were received in the most friendly manner. Whatever the poor people had they placed at their disposal; the crew were sheltered in the fishermen's huts, and the owner of a neighboring estate, Cresswell Hall, invited all the crew to dinner. Later in the day the crew's things were also saved, but much injured by the water. A touching incident in the shipwreck deserves especial mention. The writer of this heard of it on the following day, and was attracted to the spot by cries for help and of pain. On hurrying to the place whence the cries proceeded, he was received by a venerable couple—the steersman of the life-boat and his wife. 'It is poor Bella,' said he; 'she was not satisfied with being in the water like the others; at night she was wet through for six hours, and has now got one of her attacks of cramp on returning from Newbiggin.' It was this little pale fisher-girl who, wet through on a cold night in January, had rushed along the beach, wading through several bays by the way, and at length had reached the next life-boat station to claim assistance for the shipwrecked people, and to accomplish this feat she had been compelled to go ten English miles. Who those shipwrecked people were was unknown to her; to what country they belonged was all the same to her—it was a question of human life that might be rescued by her means. I opened the family Bible, the sole ornament of that unassuming room, and there read the name 'Isabella Brown, born 1853.' On the wall hangs a silver medal, awarded to the father for saving life. Everything in that little hamlet bore witness to a long struggle against the ocean. Fortunate the country which possesses men and women like those who on that icy January night flew to the rescue of the Swedish steamer Gustave and its crew."

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

AMOUNT OF INTEREST IN DEFAULT—INTEREST PAID ON UNFUNDED DEBT AND TO SCHOOLS.

Hon. Asa Rogers, Second Auditor of Virginia, in reference to a Senate resolution, has communicated to that body a statement of the condition of the State debt. He reports as follows:

1. What amount of the bonds of the State appear by the books of his office not to have had interest paid on them since January, 1865, showing the aggregate amount of such bonds and the aggregate amount of the interest due on them up to and including July 1, 1871?

Answer—Of registered bonds, $99,839 89; of coupon bonds, estimated upon amount of interest unpaid, $235,800. Total, $335,639 89. The interest on the above bonds, at six per cent. per annum, from 1st January, 1865, to 1st July, 1871, is $130,899 55.

2. What amount of interest has been paid on the unfunded debt for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, and if any portion of the unfunded debt is held by schools and colleges, that he report such amount and the interest paid thereon, and rate of interest so paid, separately, for each of the above years?

Answer—There was paid for the year 1872 four per cent. on two-thirds of the face amount of the unfunded debt, $34,554 89; 1873, ditto on six per cent. debt, and three and one-third per cent. ditto on five per cent. debt, $71,446 23; 1874, ditto, ditto, $112,457 86. Besides this there was paid to colleges, as prescribed by law, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the face amount of the unfunded debt held by them in the year 1872, on $516,928 42, including arrears, $31,845 86; 1873, on $725,096 42, on part only for a portion of the year, $38,307 74; 1874, on $725,096 42, including arrears, $43,766 78.

3. What amount of interest on the public debt was uncalled for during each year from 1851 to 1860, both inclusive, being interest falling due during each of those years?

Answer.—The interest due and unpaid for the several years, including arrears, has been as follows: For the year 1851 $64,337 17; 1852, $96,340 95; 1853, $27,176 68; 1854, $28,209 07; 1855, $26,927 80; 1856, $42,576 47; 1857, $65,155 13; 1858, $56,716 97; 1859, $67,308 76; 1860, $51,947 69—total, $526,696 69.

THE NEW-ORLEANS OPERA-HOUSE ENCOUNTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday has the following: "Yesterday Messrs. François Rancé and Edgar Bouligny, whose rencontre at the opera-house Tuesday night was given in detail in our morning edition, were brought up for arraignment before Judge Staes, young Rancé's wound in the abdomen having turned out to be very slight. Upon being asked by Judge Staes what he had to say, young Rancé replied that Mr. Bouligny and his younger brother had had a difficulty and that he had resented it. Mr. Bouligny at this juncture attacked the truthfulness of Mr. Rancé's statement, whereupon the latter sprang forward toward his antagonist of the night before with evident intent to violently assault him. The parties were separated by Capt. Lawler and the court officers. Judge Staes sentenced them both to twenty-four hours in the Parish Prison for contempt of court and $25 fine. They were accordingly sent down. In connection with the rencontre at the opera-house on Tuesday night, a friend of Mr. Edgar Bouligny has informed us that the report to the effect that Mr. Bouligny turned and went up the steps through the crowd as soon as he had fired upon Mr. Rancé is incorrect. He states that his friend did not turn to go up the steps until after three shots had been fired at him by his antagonist."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
6—Brown vs. Williams.
10—White vs. Sanford.
21—Millet vs. Brown.
75—Bailey vs. Soulter.
76—Livingston vs. White, &c.
98—Peters vs. Little.
101—Matter of Gazzam.
108—Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
110—Smith, &c., vs. Armstrong.
111—Caveney vs. Armstrong.
114—Faber, &c., vs. Dodge.
117—Matter of Habberstadt, &c.
120—P. & R. C. & L Co. vs. Butler, &c.
121—Same vs. Same.
124—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordan.
125—N. Y. Disp. vs. Greene, &c.
126—Dye vs. Slosson.
134—Watts, &c., vs. Duncan.
135—Beard vs. Tobias, &c.
136—Potter vs. Tobias, &c.
142—Reichert vs. Ind. A. F. Ass'n.
155—Matter of Potter.
160—Odell vs. Odell.
169—Matter of Holt.
172—Whiteman vs. The Mayor, &c.
174—Broadnax vs. Eisner.

Nos.
179—Morange vs. Vogel, &c.
208—Blandy vs. Gould, &c.
228—Brown vs. Williams, &c.
239—Livingston vs. Grow.
259—Ligderwood vs. Condit.
273—Dooley vs. Halpin.
274—Hoff, &c., vs. Pentz.
285—Pries vs. Cohen.
290—Matter of Barr.
291—Matter of Arnst.
316—Gulliver vs. Innes.
327—May, &c., vs. Johnstone.
332—Lester, &c., vs. Cohen.
337—Moller vs. Moller, &c.
370—Soc. for Ref. of J. Dels. vs. Davis.
385—Heilbrun vs. Fox, &c.
387—Shipman vs. Hoffman.
393—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.
395—Hance, &c., vs. Bonton, &c.
397—Un. Con. Min. Co. vs. Raft, &c.
398—Heenan vs. Quirk.
401—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
402—Steinback vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
403—Budd vs. Bougher.
404—Brown vs. Van Wyck.
405—Black vs. Maltby.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January term continued.

Case on—No. 2064—The Peope State of New-York vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
3600—Ginna, Adm'r, &c., vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
974—Fish vs. Felt.
2706—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.
1514—Biggs et al. vs. Strews.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
992—Germania B'k N. Y. vs. Schafer et al.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4228—Same vs. Same.
4087—Hatfeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.
1818—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.
944—Wilmot vs. Meserole.
1142—Spinnetti vs. The Atlas S. S. Co.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Cara.
1030—Danner vs. Desel et al.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.
1040—Dougherty et al. vs. Michael et al.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.

Nos.
1064—Fish vs. Seaver et al.
1070—Batnutz et al. vs. Bieler.
1468—Bancroft et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1078—Pond vs. Townsend et al.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1092—Corwin vs. Hartman.
1098—Pierson vs. Day.
1108—Loughry vs. Conner et al.
1120—Kennard et al. vs. Keller, impl'd, &c.
1130—Strauss vs. The N. H. S. & M. Co.
1132—Strause vs. Trabant.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
1146—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1026½—Nagel vs. The Mayor, &c.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
346—Carnie vs. The Florida R. R. Co.
1344—McBride, an infant, vs. The 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1750—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1232—Graham vs. Brainerd et al.
200—Metropolitan P. C. Co. vs. Frier et al.
226—Langley vs. Catholic Male Orphan Asy'm.
970—Wessels vs. The Mayor, &c.
1334—Schappert vs. Sulzer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
2350—Funch et al. vs. Brink et al.
917—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Ext'x.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1907½—Ford vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1499—Washington vs. The Mayor, &c.
2275—Finch vs. The Mayor, &c.
873—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
1105—De Jonge, Ass'e., vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courtney, et al.
1155—Schultheis et al. vs. Meinhard et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., (No. 1.)
2245—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. (No. 2.)
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police of N. Y. et al.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name, et al.
1215—Le Vine, Adm'r, vs. Wiggins, Trustee.
1221—Cunningham, Ass'e, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1421—Morris, Adm'x, &c., vs. Gillick et al.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.
53—Risley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.
977—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
1250—Bivdenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
27—Wheeler vs. The Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
5—Belloni vs. The Block House C. & R. R. Co.
6—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c.
8—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Pentlarge vs. Riesthal.
23—Littauer vs. Goldman.
25—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy et al.
26—Same vs. Same.
Law and Fact.
39—King vs. Duryea.
251—The *Tribune* Ass'n. vs. The *Sun* Print. Ass'n.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
121—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.
164—Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.
210—Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.
216—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard et al.
304—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
106—Nelson vs. Tracy, Executor, &c.
214—Joly, by guardian, vs. Lacombe.
311—Clark vs. Phelan et al.

Nos.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
197—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
162—Brainerd vs. The Manf. & Build'rs Bk.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
285—Alden vs. Diossy.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.
268—Koffman vs. Schoenemann.
292—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
97—Devlin et al. vs. The Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
79—Esty vs. Wade et al.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne.
178—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Speir and Sanford, JJ.

No. Appeals from Orders.
1—Roberts vs. White et al.

No.
2—Fernandes vs. Martinez.

The General Calendar will be called on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
4—Nast vs. Drew.
5—Negus et al. vs. Mowe et al.
6—Thompson vs. Huntington.
Issues of Fact.
37—Hotop vs. Ehrenreich et al.
3—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
8—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.

Nos.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
29—Manner et al. vs. Simpson et al.
39—Schwartz vs. Spangenberg.
40—Winn vs. Crosby.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
895—Guental vs. Doellner.
921—Stevens vs. Lamson.
1361—Dillon vs. Masterson.
627—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
787—*Sun* Print. & Pub. Co. vs. *Tribune* Ass'n.
1091—Marsh vs. Hochstaedter.
827—Harrington vs. Beach.
955—Stevenson vs. Hinds.
957—O'Hagen vs. Dillon.
959—Havemeyer vs. The Valentine & B. S. & L. Co.

Nos.
969—First Nat. Bank of Memphis vs. Friedman.
971—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.
973—Bunce, by guardian, vs. Sherrard, Jr., President.
975—May et al. vs. Reynolds et al.
977—Davies, admx., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
1182—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff.
416—Pat. El. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Co.
976—Wilson vs. O'Toole.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.

Nos.
48—Chapman vs. Meeker.
928—Whitney vs. White.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
869—Smith et al. vs. Kiaber.
978—O'Reilly vs. Connor et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
6—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
8—Buhl vs. Buhl.
9—Sahm vs. Buhl.

Nos.
17—Maijer vs. Matty et al.
24—Scott et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos. Marked ready.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.
2184—Ward vs. Norton.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
2049—Mech. & Trad. Bank of New-York City vs. The Mayor.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
958—Same vs. Same.
969—Strauss vs. N. Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
1630—Koenig vs. Wolf.
1634—Cox vs. C. P., N. & F. R. R. Company.

Nos. Set down.
2281—Picott vs. Conner, Sheriff.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
2291—Stuart, Administrator, vs. Salomon.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, Public Admin'r.
1598—Alexander vs. Celler.
1686—Gaines, Executor, vs. Bradley.
1687—Same vs. Same.
1688—Duckworth vs. Harrington.
1689—Johnston vs. Perine.
1690—Sliber vs. Leavitt.
1691—Ryerson vs. The Mayor.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Ready.
1619—Brown vs. The Mayor.
1506—Hogg vs. Hadden.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor.
1645—Newman vs. The Mayor.
Set Down.
1445—Reimer vs. Adolphi, Adm'x.
1441—Kavanagh vs. Pollon.
2284—Batterby vs. The Mayor.
1669—Hobby vs. Garrison.
1670—Holmes vs. Garrison.
1671—Dearing vs. Spedon.

Nos.
1672—Spiesman vs. Dunphy.
1673—Bird vs. The Mayor.
1674—Burnham vs. The Mayor.
1675—Cummings vs. Hahn.
1676—[illegible]
1677—Brans vs. Jonas.
1678—Boyd vs. Smith.
1679—Turner vs. Flass et al.
1680—Harvey vs. Brennan.
1684—Cowie vs. The U. S. Marrenne Marble Co.
1685—Fullerton vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1520—Frouncher vs. Oelze.
1487—Kuck vs. Birdsall.
1491—Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle.
1494—Frost vs. Sturtevant.
1498—Hoy vs. Green.
1515—Alexander vs. Koch.
1517—Cunningham vs. Guyon.
1534—Cross vs. Bouton.
1035—Koyle vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
1093—Hook vs. Mathews.
1694—Hall vs. Brennan.
1695—Brede vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1696—Schweitzer, Exec'x, &c., vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.
1697—Bals vs. Leavitt et al.
1698—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1699—Lowenstein vs. Jackson.
1700—Weiss vs. The Mayor.
1701—Sexton vs. The Mayor, &c.
1702—Smith vs. McQuade.
1703—Rothschild vs. Schwarts.
1704—Goelet vs. Spofford.
1705—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6064—Oatman vs. Millard.
5123—Ruck vs. Birdsall.
6488—The Goulds Mfg. Co. vs. Bulkley.
1704—Keller vs. Purcell.
6283—Tilman et al. vs. Kiernan et al.
6440—Close vs. Curry.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
5106—Browning vs. Loudenback.

Nos.
6400—Mitchell vs. Ferry, impl'd.
3385—Levy vs. Goodwin et al.
6485—Rauth vs. Glick.
3388—Howell vs. Dalson.
3389—Oppenheimer vs. The Penn. S. R. Co.
3871—Watrous vs. Evans.
3874—Remington S. M. Co. vs. Mulien et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3820—Gault vs. Fettretch.
5640—Kaupman vs. Kocan.
4887—Hayman vs. Lesser et al.
3802—Crossley vs. Weaver.
3808—Harlaed et al. vs. Engelhart et al.
3810—Lyden et al. vs. Salivan.
3830—Byron, Jr., vs. Hang.
707—Fletschauer vs. Wortige.

Nos.
6426—Cullman et al. vs. Mertling.
6490—Dex vs. Conner.
6470—Amsdell et al. vs. Powers.
6510—Lowenstein vs. Decker et al.
6519—Sevilla vs. Hargous et al.
6528—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Kilpatrick.
3362—Poetter vs. Burke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
6631—Hill et al. vs. Wilson.
2315—Urane vs. Walker.
2656—Ott vs. McArthur.
2993—Kastenborn et al. vs. Wintgen et al.
3732—Frey et al. vs. Reiner et al.
4304—Stall vs. McDonald.
4867—Hayman et al. vs. Lesser et al.
4956—McDonough vs. Paddock.
5535—Rothmuel vs. Conover.
5568—The Security Bank vs. Clipperly.
5571—Tripp et al. vs. Voorhis.
5598—Seaman vs. Zeisman.
5784—Mayer vs. Conner.
5707—Maillard vs. Fryer.
5692—Maack vs. Meinfelder.
5767—Michigan vs. Pike.
5806—Mulligan vs. Conover.
5892—Price vs. Macdhoff.
5873—Herman vs. Adolphus.

Nos.
6400—Brown, Jr., vs. Zubinski.
6036—Johnson vs. Vilmar.
6735—Same vs. Same.
6738—Same vs. Same.
6739—Balthauser vs. Ebert, impleaded.
6780—Berliner vs. Mullen.
6748—Ludwig vs. Gilman.
6755—Owens vs. Hayes.
6701—Wilkins vs. Feel.
6600—Vickers vs. Knapp.
6597—Shriner et al. vs. Ludwig.
6602—Wolf et al. vs. Decker.
6520—Levy vs. Goodman.
6493—Jacobs vs. Weil.
6212—Kirkpatrick vs. Hulitander.
5893—Hall vs. Brown.
5895—Lawrence vs. Aldehoff.
5896—Thayer vs. The Chase Manufacturing Co.
5726—Same vs. Same.
6727—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Kelly, robbery.
Albert Lind, robbery.
Louis Nelson, George McHenry, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Hall, burglary.
Anne Jackson, grand larceny.
Moses Leon, Julian Bloom, grand larceny.
Morris Kline, Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
Frank Ennis, grand larceny.
John Gullary, cruelty to animals.

John Cochran, Moses Fitzgerald, John White, Edward Shaw, Manning, Peter Eagan, James Fitzgerald, William Watson, cruelty to animals.
Peter Feeley, felonious assault.
Dick Lafferty, grand larceny.
Michael Roach, false pretenses.
Patrick O'Brien, false pretenses.
Anthony Barrett, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Dowdell, homicide. | Michael Finnell, homicide.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SOME CURIOUS COMPARISONS BETWEEN MICHIGAN AND GEORGIA.

Dr. Henry B. Baker, Superintendent of Vital Statistics of Michigan, has written a letter to the Secretary of the new Georgia Board of Health, in response to a request for statistics showing the utility of measures for promoting public health. Dr. Baker uses the returns of the United States census for 1870 as the best to be had, although not entirely satisfactory, and, selecting the two States of Michigan and Georgia for purposes of comparison, says:

"In Michigan, the death-rate is shown to have been decreased at each succeeding census enumeration in the table. In 1850 it was 1.14, in 1860 it was .98, and in 1870 it was .94 per cent. These seem to be very insignificant figures, having only minute differences; but, if they are true, and not due to differences in age of inhabitants, they imply an amount of human suffering and an amount of loss, or prevention of loss, of money which is worthy of very serious consideration by the State. Let us see what they mean in deaths, in cases of sickness, and in dollars and cents. If the death-rate had been the same in 1860 that it was in 1850, the deaths would have been 8,540 instead of 7,401, as reported by the census of 1860. Here was a saving of 1,139 deaths in a single year. It has been estimated that there are at least 20 cases of serious sickness to every death. At this rate there was a saving of 22,780 cases of sickness in a year. If it be estimated that each case of sickness costs on an average only $40 for medical attendance, medicines, nursing, loss of time, &c., there was a saving of $911,200. The expense of funerals and burying the dead, at a moderate estimate of $20 each, would be, for 1,139 deaths, $22,780. Add this to the expense for sickness, and we have $933,980 in money saved in a year on the difference between a death-rate of 1.14 and .98 per cent. [illegible] in 1860, in Michigan. If the death-rate had been the same in 1870 that it was in 1850, the deaths would have numbered 13,498, instead of 11,181, as returned. The saving in human lives was thus 2,317 in a single year, [illegible] At the rate above mentioned the saving in sickness was 46,340 cases. The amount of human misery thus avoided is incalculable; but, as in the previously-mentioned year, the saving in money amounts to $1,853,600 for expenses in sickness, and $46,340 for funeral expenses, making a total of $1,899,940 saved in one year because of a death-rate reduced from 1.14 to .94 per cent. for the year ending June 1, 1870.

"Turning now to your own State of Georgia, we find that in 1870 the number of inhabitants was almost precisely the same as in Michigan, (Georgia, 1,184,109, Michigan, 1,184,059,) but the death-rate was 1.15 per cent., nearly the same as it was in Michigan in 1850; being more than it was in Georgia in 1850, when it appears to have been 1.10 per cent. It would be useless to attribute the causes of the apparent increase, but can compare the values by the method just employed. We find that if the death-rate in Georgia had been the same in 1870 as in 1850, the deaths, instead of being 13,606, would have been 13,025, or 581 less. The increase of cases of sickness was, therefore, (at above rates,) 11,620. The increased cost of sickness was $464,800, and of burying the dead $11,620, making a total of $476,420 for a single year. The fact that the death-rate in the two States may be an indication that the lessened death-rate in Michigan [illegible] not altogether due to natural advantages of climate, &c., but may be partly due to the same intelligent foresight of the people which has found expression in State laws for the drainage of swamps, and the promotion of research into the causes and methods of preventing sickness and deaths. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that Michigan established a system of vital statistics in 1867, and a State Board of Health in 1873; and I believe Georgia has not yet established a system of vital statistics, although a State Board was organized in 1875. As to the comparative amounts of land drained through State action I am not informed, but in an examination of the Revised Code of Georgia, published in 1873, I find no mention whatever of drainage of land, of records of deaths, vital statistics, State Board of Health, or even of local Boards of Health, all of which are common words in our Compiled Laws of Michigan. If the death-rate in Georgia in the last census year, 1870, had been the same as Michigan at the same time, the number of deaths would have been 11,130, instead of 13,606, as reported, a difference of 2,476 deaths, representing 49,520 cases of sickness, costing $1,980,800, with expenses of $49,520 for burying the dead, making a total of $2,030,320 in a single year, lost to the State of Georgia by reason of the difference of a death-rate of 1.15 per cent. and one of .94 per cent."

REV. FRED. BELL'S NEW CHURCH.

Rev. Fred. Bell, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, yesterday, said that his congregation would be known hereafter as that of the First Independent Methodist Church, and that meetings would be held at the Academy until a church could be secured. It had been proposed to make the seats free, but there had been so many applications by persons who wanted to reserve them that it had been concluded to place them at a nominal rent of $1 a month, or $3 for a quarter, any person purchasing a rental ticket being entitled to a seat for the [illegible] the parquet, but no [illegible] charge. The Academy was crowded, [illegible] turned away. The platform was profusely decorated with flowers. [illegible] what he [illegible] Mr. Bell said that the devil got along very well [illegible] was of [illegible] graces and plausible manners, [illegible] coming to church with a smiling face, and extended hand, and carefully hiding his cloven foot.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Barbiere di Siviglia. (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Lamberti, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—East Lynne—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Queen and Woman—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Variety Performance—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss F. Rokohl, Miss Antonia Henne, Mr. G. Fritsch, and chorus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30—Lecture by Dr. John Lord—"Dante."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

Five Copies	(per annum)	$7 50
Ten Copies	(per annum)	12 50
Twenty Copies	(per annum)	22 00
Thirty Copies	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter.*

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There seems to be rather a sharp contest impending in Congress over the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The House has cut down salaries generally, and struck off several consulates altogether. There are many who think that these measures of economy are likely to prove injurious to the public service, and that opinion seems to be shared by the Republican members of the Senate. Consequently, it is anticipated that the Senate will not agree to the House amendments, and that a dead-lock may follow, which will result in leaving the diplomatic service without any provision for its payment. The only means of preventing this undesirable state of things is for both houses to agree to some sort of compromise, assenting to necessary reductions in the service, but stopping short at the point where they would become mischievous. This is the only rational method of terminating the disagreement.

The first contested election of this year will take place in New-Hampshire, on the fourteenth of next month. The Republican candidate for Governor is Mr. CHENEY, who at present fills that office; his Democratic opponent is Mr. MARCY. The accounts which have reached us thus far give excellent promise of the success of the Republican ticket. The party is strong and united; the Democrats are not popular, and their candidate does not seem to be a special favorite with any class of the people. We shall be glad to see our friends in New-Hampshire carry the day, for a good beginning of the year's work will encourage others, and this is not the time to throw away the least advantage. The Republican prospects in the nation at large are very good, and are daily improving; while the most sanguine of Democrats would find it hard to persuade himself that his party is in a favorable condition for entering on the great campaign of the year.

Gov. BIGLER, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, regards the appropriation recently made by Congress as giving the last assurance that was needed of the full success of the undertaking. Without this assistance, we do not see how the Exhibition could have been completed; with it, there cannot be any delay or difficulty. Gov. BIGLER declares that the managers have received no compensation for their services, but on the contrary have invested a very large sum of their own money in the undertaking. This fact was generally known before, and the managers will always be entitled to public gratitude for the purity, unselfishness, and success of their work.

The President's deposition in the case of Gen. BABCOCK will no doubt be read with interest everywhere. An abstract only of it has yet been published, but it touches on many important points. The President testifies that BABCOCK never asked for the appointment of MAGUIRE, and never conversed with him on the subject of the charges against JOYCE or MCDONALD. Since BABCOCK'S indictment, "no attempt has been made to interfere with the trial"—a statement which is fully verified by the very proceedings now going on at St. Louis. The prosecution is evidently not constrained by any secret influence in favor of the accused. The President, it will be observed, still affirms his belief in Gen. BABCOCK'S integrity. The proceedings to be held this week will doubtless reveal the full strength of the case for the Government, even if the trial is not concluded.

The particulars of the New-London bank robbery reveal a singularly careless management on the part of the bank officials. There were three combination locks to the vault doors—two on an inner door, and one on the outer one. These combinations were supposed to be confided to three several officials, no one of whom could alone open all of the locks. Yet, when the so-called burglary was discovered, the inner locks were open and filled with "a gritty substance." The outer lock had been closed and was also choked with grit, or sand. The sequel shows that PACKER, the Teller, who had charge of the outer door, robbed the vault on Wednesday before bank hours, and then locked the outer door. He probably filled all three locks with sand, and thus made it impossible to open the outer door without professional assistance. PACKER, when he left the bank on Tuesday afternoon, as is supposed, locked only the outer door, so that he was able, when he came again to the bank, to pass directly into the vault. But where were the two other officials who should have closed the inner locks before PACKER had fastened the door on those useless contrivances? The natural inference is that long immunity from loss had made these people careless, so that they neglected the elaborate appliances which had been provided for this very emergency. In the original statement of this affair, it was stated that the "burglars had a twenty-four hours' start." The real thief had a much longer start, for he had everything prepared for him on Tuesday afternoon when the inner locks were either left open, or, what is just the same thing, left to him to control. Under the circumstances, the bank has come off easily, as the missing funds have been restored, with the exception of about fifteen hundred dollars, which can be collected from the property of the dishonest Teller.

Some indications appear that the Democrats are already weary of the present session of Congress, as indeed it is natural that they should be, for it has done very little for them beyond getting them into repeated scrapes. They have made many failures, and not a single success, and this is not by any means a brilliant record for a party which is about to appeal to the country to place it in power. There is now some talk of a proposition for fixing the date of adjournment on the 15th of April—very much earlier than anybody had anticipated, or than it is at all probable can be carried out. The work of the session cannot possibly be got through by that time. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that the Democratic leaders will do all they can to wind up a session which to them has been fraught with misfortunes, and promises nothing much better in the future. They begin to realize the painful fact that they can never be sure how much harm their Southern friends are still capable of doing to the great cause of "reform" and "retrenchment."

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

Two-thirds of a century ago, in combating the swarm of fallacies which had been engendered in the British House of Commons during the discussion of the bullion report, Mr. CANNING declared that "excess of currency cannot be proved to the conviction of those who will not admit depreciation to be the proof of it." The same difficulty which Mr. CANNING encountered in 1811 obstructs the intelligent discussion of the currency question to the present hour. It is constantly asserted that gold is a mere commodity—the foot-ball of speculators—that its apparent premium is but a result of the machinations of Wall street operators, and that its rise and fall are due to changes in the supply and demand in the United States. These mistaken notions are at the bottom of many of the popular fallacies regarding the currency, and are, therefore, worthy of more serious consideration than they would receive on their merits. It does not seem to occur to those who entertain them that there are two parties to every Wall street operation, and that the bears are quite as active in pulling down the premium on gold as the bulls are in tossing it up. According to them, the bear is always a helpless prey to the wicked bull. As a matter of fact, speculators can only temporarily affect the price of gold. A well-planned "corner" may force it up for a brief period, just as the price of wheat or any other commodity may be temporarily increased by like devices. The effect of such operations can, at the most, last only long enough for supplies to be obtained from other sources, and rarely even so long, since the market is almost sure to break before such a remedy can be applied. The majority of the nominal transactions in gold are not *bona fide* purchases and sales, but mere bets as to its future price. The bulls bet that it will rise, and the bears that it will fall, and the effect of each upon its final price is about equal to the effect which a wager concerning next week's weather would have on the sun or the clouds.

It is often seriously argued that the premium on gold is purely fictitious, and that consequently it is no sign of the depreciation of the currency. It would seem as if a moment's reflection would be sufficient to convince any intelligent man that this cannot be the case. Gold is an article in universal use and demand. If it becomes cheap in one country as compared with commodities, it flows off to others, where prices are lower and the purchasing power of gold therefore greater, until the balance is restored.

If it becomes dear in any country, the process is reversed. The enhanced price attracts supplies from abroad, and gold flows into the country until its price, as measured by commodities, is reduced to the same level as in other countries. There is nothing mysterious about this movement of the precious metals. It simply conforms to the general law of supply and demand. Gold differs from other commodities only in this, that it is in universal demand throughout the civilized world at all times, while the demand for most other commodities is, to some extent, limited and temporary. The fact that gold has been driven from general circulation in this country does not exempt us from the operation of this universal law. Whether much or little is needed, the same rule applies. The gold markets of the world are open to us to just the same extent as if specie payments were not suspended. If the price of gold were really increased for any period in greater proportion than the price of commodities, it would immediately become profitable to export commodities in exchange for gold, and this would be done until the price should be reduced to its proper level. It is absurd to suppose that a great commercial community would go on for years paying a fictitious price for gold, when boundless supplies could be obtained from other countries at cheaper rates in ten days' time, or that the capitalists of the world would be so blind to their own interests as to fail to take advantage of the high price of gold in the United States, if its price, as measured by commodities, were really higher than abroad. The mere statement of the proposition in this form exposes its absurdity.

The truth is that so far as retail prices are concerned the depreciation of the currency is greater than the gold premium would indicate. We have already shown in these columns how a depreciated and fluctuating currency increases the retail prices of goods, by compelling each dealer through whose hands they pass to exact an extra percentage of profit, in order to insure himself against the possibility of the further depreciation of the currency. With this modification, if it be a modification, the doctrine that the premium on gold is both the proof and, in the long run, the measure of the depreciation of the currency is irrefragable.

We are almost ashamed to devote so much space to the proof of propositions which ought to be as unimpeachable as the multiplication table or the law of gravitation. To resort to an elaborate demonstration to prove principles which may almost be said to be the axioms of economic science, to use the language of an eminent economist, "is like taking an ax to break through an open door." But so long as incorrect notions on fundamental points are so prevalent, even among those to whom the people look for light, it is necessary to resort to the elementary principles of political economy to refute them.

A STREET-CAR INCIDENT.

The beauty of the weather yesterday brought people out in crowds. All the principal thoroughfares presented a very animated appearance, and Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, at the time of the dismissal of the various congregations, was so filled with pedestrians, the larger proportion of whom were ladies, that walking, except at the slowest pace, was almost impossible. It would have been well if as much walking, and at a somewhat more stirring pace, had been done throughout the City. Yesterday was a day in which even the feeblest person who was at all capable of locomotion should have made it a point for health's sake to walk, as far as time and strength would permit, at some hour between 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. And as for able-bodied persons, the idea of their riding any distance less than three miles at the least, under such a sky, and, above all, of doing it on a leisure day, and yet again of doing it on the way to church, is surely unworthy of any reasonable creature. And yet the cars were crowded. That was a matter of course. The managers of the street railways know that their cars will be filled to overflowing on a fair Sunday, as well as they know that the same thing will happen every day between 7 and 11 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening.

Knowing this, however, they make, so far as we have observed, no provision for it. The number of cars on any of the lines is not greater on a fair Sunday than on a foul one. Passengers are put to the greatest discomfort possible under the circumstances; but no relief is given them. Sometimes, however, a certain kind of relief becomes compulsory. Yesterday morning one of the Fourth avenue cars, soon after passing Fourteenth street, became so crowded, so packed with people, that life became a temporary burden. The car went along at the slowest pace, and was thrown off the track. The passengers suffered every sort of physical discomfort. Those who had seats were hardly better off than those who had none; for it is not only the seatless passenger who suffers in the overcrowded car; his presence is a cause of discomfort to those who are seated. But on this occasion, there were other creatures besides the passengers who suffered; poor speechless animals, who, after being driven and imposed upon and insulted and put about just for all the world as if they were citizens of New-York, took it into their dumb heads that they would not bear this sort of thing any longer. And so they stopped short, and stood in their tracks. It was not the case of a balky horse who stops his companion; but plainly a deliberate determination of two overworked beasts that their good nature should no longer be imposed upon. For, after a little while, they were coaxed or driven into starting again, and they took the car along, overloaded as it was, with something like spirit. Perhaps the driver and the conductor thought that they had overcome the difficulty, and that they were to have matters their own way. If so they soon found out their mistake. For the stop took place only a short distance from the Thirty-fourth Street Station, which the horses, of course, knew as well as the "humans;" and when this place was reached they stopped as they knew they would; and, whether as a matter of course, or as one of prudence or humanity, another team took the place of the exhausted pair.

This is an incident that happens not unfrequently. Horses have generally a great deal of spirit and ambition, and will do all that they are capable of doing—often to their own injury. But no one who travels on the cars can have failed to witness again and again the absolute refusal of overtasked horses to drag an overloaded car. Now it is to be remarked that in these cases the horses have it all their own way if they are only obstinate enough. They may be obliged to bear some abuse, but if they will only bear it for a while, they have the victory. They are taken out and fresh horses put in their places. Is there not a little hint—we shall not say lesson—in this conduct of our dumb fellow-creatures? Would it not be well for us, free and independent American citizens as we are, if we had a little of this equine determination, shown when matters are pushed beyond even a horse's endurance? Indeed, might we not with advantage go beyond the capacity of horse nature, and exhibit a little downright mulishness? It can hardly be denied that we might. LONGFELLOW'S exhortation, "Be not like dumb, driven cattle," might well be addressed to us, only that it would convey an unmerited reproach upon the cattle. For we are worse than the very horses who, with us, suffer from the impositions of their masters and ours, the street railway companies. The dumb, driven cattle do, once in a while, take a firm stand and they carry their point. As for us, we never do any such thing. We open our mouths for the bit, and we jog on under the lash, over the same old tracks, year after year, and never think of resistance. Just now, we are making a feeble show of resistance; but it is to be feared that the poor brutes, our fellow-sufferers, will prove to have the more determination.

ARCADIA INVADED.

Every once in a while the world hears a doleful cry from Pitcairn Island. The few inhabitants of that remote spot on the globe are always wanting something. Usually it is books and newspapers, though fish-hooks, shoe-strings, and quinine never come amiss. This time the complaint is one of general destitution. The call for help has reached the United States, and the open-hearted Californians have collected a store of things to send to the islanders, a catalogue of which is as various as the offerings of a parochial donation party. The colonists of Pitcairn are not savages, but the gifts designed for them are almost as indiscriminate in character as those taken by Gov. NYE to the Nevada Indians, when those simple people strung his pills for necklaces and used his hoop-skirts for rabbit-snares. It is evident that the well-meaning philanthropists of the Pacific coast propose to invade the peaceful island inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* with the distracting appliances of a high civilization.

The story of the original settlers of Pitcairn Island has had an undying interest for generations of boys. It is more than eighty years since the crew of the British ship *Bounty* mutinied, set Capt. BLIGH and his officers adrift, took on board a supply of Tahitian wives and laborers, and sailed away for the island which they had selected. When the vessel disappeared down the horizon, all trace of her crew vanished from the rest of the world. Twenty years afterward, the sole survivor, JACK ADAMS, and the mixed progeny of the colonists, were discovered by a Nantucket whaler. The mutineers had resolutely cut off all chance of returning to the world by destroying their ship, and in this seclusion, which might have been lovely and peaceful, they lived and died like wild beasts. They left, however, a new race, which grew up into good manners, decency, and Christian civilization. The climate was soft and balmy, the soil was fertile, and the simple wants of the islanders were as easily supplied as those of the first tenants of the Garden of Eden.

Of course, when some wandering sailor tells these people five years' news of the world in a day, they long for more. They hear enough to make them hungry for the rest of the story. Accordingly, whenever they have an opportunity to send a message over the waste of waters it is a cry for "something to read." It is not certain that the alleged destitution of the Pitcairn islanders is more than mental. Possibly a Samoan, basking in the warm sand of his native shore, might need nothing but a string of glass beads to make him happy. Premier STEINBERGER insists on forcibly clothing him with trousers and boots. Similarly, some well-meaning but mistaken people may wrong the Arcadian colony when they invade it with melodeons, sewing-machines, newspapers, coffee-mills, Congressional speeches, and other pomps and vanities of this world. Human wants are mostly relative; usually they are purely artificial, and we can understand how a bustling American skipper, full of his natural longing for the comforts and excitements of his native land, should regard with pity the condition of the colonists, and go away with a determination to advertise their "destitution."

Since its rediscovery, Pitcairn Island has been a kind of ideal paradise to most people who have paid any attention to its history. It was the one lone spot on the earth's surface where steam and its miserable conveniences had not penetrated, and civilized beings dwelt happily without the telegraph, Congress, and the daily paper. Undoubtedly, many a jaded man thought with a pang of envy of that long life of absolute repose which the Pitcairn islander enjoyed. Men who were inexpressibly weary of the "claims of society," the responsibilities of citizens, and the heat, hurry, and fret of the modern style of living, might well long for exile to Pitcairn. Though we were burdened, it was a comfort to know that there was at least one community which was satisfied with next to nothing but what Nature had given it. This is all over now. The pleasing dream is to be rudely dispelled. The Arcadian colonists are to be endowed with all sorts of artificial wants. Their seclusion is at an end. Visiting cards, the fashions, education, and the proprieties of life are to break in upon their elysium. It is a deplorable case. The doomed islanders will have the sympathy of thousands who know the pains and penalties of a high form of civilization.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

It is a peculiarity of the class of explosives composed in whole or in part of nitro-glycerine that they will persist in exploding in conditions in which scientific men have demonstrated that explosion is impossible. For example, scientific experiments have conclusively shown that nothing except fulminating powder will cause dynamite to explode, but nevertheless that vicious compound has again and again exploded without the aid of a particle of any sort of fulminate. The real truth of the matter is, that when nitro-glycerine thinks proper to explode, it will do so, and there does not appear to be any sure way of inducing it to abstain from yielding to so dangerous an impulse. As for dynamite, dualin, and other compounds of which nitro-glycerine is the base, they are perhaps still more dangerous, since their more peaceful reputation induces people to treat them more carelessly, and to ignore the fact that, though they may look like harmless earth or placid sawdust, they are at heart as vicious and untamed as naked nitro-glycerine itself.

As these explosives are rapidly coming into general use, they are infusing an element of uncertainty into our daily life. They are carried in the holds of steam-ships, carted through our streets, and stored in buildings which give no hint to the public of their treacherous contents. No man can tell at what moment he may find himself in the immediate neighborhood of nitro-glycerine, which, if it explodes, will blow him into microscopic fragments. It was not a great while ago that three small boys in the neighborhood of Yonkers found several cans neatly piled together in an open field, and surrounded by a fence. Naturally, they stood at a distance and threw stones at the heap, as it is the nature of the small boy to do. The cans contained nitro-glycerine, and its explosion suddenly made the small boys vanish from the face of the earth. Only the other day, the Captain of a ship arrived at Melbourne found that he had brought with him from England forty cases of dynamite, which had been shipped under the delusive name of lard, or some other equally explosive article. If we are exposed to such dangers now, what will be our condition a few years hence, when the manufacture and sale of these terrible explosives will be tenfold as great as at present? Baggage porters will handle trunks with fear and trembling, and rural politicians will no longer venture to sit on the unopened boxes of local grocers, lest alleged soap and pretended raisins should happen to be dynamite or dualin, and should resent the jar of swinging boot-heels or the investigations of idle jack-knives. Already the inhabitants of the north-west corner of Long Island, who have heard that Hell Gate is to be opened next Summer with nitro-glycerine, begin to look with suspicion upon barrels and boxes on their way to Hallett's Point, while in the immediate locality where the great blast is to occur, it is said that the residents will flee from the presence of an apparently empty tin can with the instinctive alacrity of an experienced dog.

Now, it is probably impossible, even if it is desirable, to prevent the use of nitro-glycerine. It does its work so thoroughly that in spite of its dangerous character, men will continue to use it until some better explosive is discovered. The question which needs immediate consideration is how to transport nitro-glycerine and its compounds with perfect safety; and perhaps the best answer to this question is that nitro-glycerine should never be transported in its manufactured state. To compare small things with great, reference may be made to that familiar domestic explosive, the Seidlitz powder. As is usually known, this article is sold in separate packages, either of which is inert when unmixed with the other. It can be handled, burned, dissolved, or swallowed with impunity. When, however, the two packages are suddenly brought together in a glass of water, they combine with an explosive force that has, in countless cases, shocked the stomach of childhood and astonished even the stouter interior of strong men. Why should we not treat nitro-glycerine as we treat Seidlitz powders? Glycerine in its normal state is perfectly innocuous. Nitric and sulphuric acids, when in a pure state, are, of course, to be handled with care, and when used as beverages are usually found unpalatable, except by the patrons of corner gin-shops. Still these acids do not explode, and they can be carried from place to place without the slightest danger. If, then, persons intending to use nitro-glycerine were to procure it in the shape of simple glycerine and unmixed acids, and were to unite those ingredients only when the time for using nitro-glycerine had arrived, the public would no longer be put in peril by the transportation of nitro-glycerine over our railways and through our streets. If we can only induce men engaged in blasting to mix their own nitro-glycerine, instead of buying it ready-made, we shall be delivered from the dangers which now menace us; and we may regain that simple faith in boxes, barrels, and tin cans which formerly sustained us in the presence of loaded express wagons, and enabled us to pass a laboring man carrying a tin can without fearing that the entire neighborhood would vanish were he to accidentally drop his burden on the pavement.

BELGIAN WORKMEN.

There have been some strikes in the coal regions of Belgium lately, attended with proceedings savoring of a political demonstration. There is a great deal of discontent in Belgium, and much ill feeling between classes; and it is not by any means confined to artisans and coal-heavers. The truth is that tremendous competition has made life very hard there to the toiling masses. The rich can let their lands at a high price, and obtain labor on terms equally as advantageous. The poor live very poorly, and were it not for their extreme industry and, for the most part, intense thrift, the agricultural poor could scarcely get along at all. When an English company which had business in Belgium imported some employes a few years ago, these beef-eating Britons were amazed at the food of their Belgian comrades. "Why, Sir," said one to an English visitor, "they feed like pigs. A mess of cabbage with some grease over it is their dinner. If I want to live as well as I live at home, I can't do it much cheaper than I can there," and it is the truth that the Belgian *ouvrier* lives in a manner which his British, still less his American, brother workman would not endure.

Belgium has for centuries had a load of pauperism to carry, and in the year 1847 it was estimated that forty per cent. of the population were registered paupers. The funds for supporting this burden are drawn in a large degree from old charitable endowments. The existence of this serious evil is principally ascribed to the density of population, the result of centuries of manufacturing activity. But to this must, in towns, also be added one which foreigners have not been so apt to associate with Belgium—intemperance. Those who have spent much time in Belgian cities of late years, and have walked in the lower class of streets at night, will scarcely be surprised to learn that the consumption of spirituous liquors rose from an average of 6.17 litres per head in the decade of 1850–60, to 8.51 litres in 1866, and the number of liquor shops has risen until there is one to every 48 inhabitants.

Many years ago the present King of the Belgians took infinite pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the origin and progress of the British Colonies, studying the subject with the assistance of the late Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE, then Under Secretary of the English Colonial Office, and, it was understood, with a special view to devising some outlet for the superabundant population in his own country. Something will surely have to be done in this direction, if the population continues to grow at the present rate. On Dec. 31, 1870, it was 5,087,105 to an area of 11,313 square miles. On Jan. 1, 1849, 4,359,090. In that year the population of East Flanders, the most populous province in Europe, was 677.04 to the square mile. It is now 741 to the square mile, and half the holdings in the province are less than one and a quarter acres! It may convey a more vivid idea to the reader if we compare this with Ireland. The area of Ireland—not a thinly-populated country—is 32,524 square miles, and the population in 1871 was 5,411,416. Of course, a manufacturing country can carry a very much greater population than one purely agricultural, but even to the former there must come a limit, and this we suspect has been very nearly reached in Belgium. An official return of 1857 stated that "half the families in the country were in indigent circumstances," a state of things which seems to demand a stringent remedy to abate it. Emigration is, we believe, the only radical cure, but the Belgian, like his French neighbor, clings to his native soil.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will to-night be brought out at the Theatre Comique.

"Queen and Woman" will to-night have its first representation at the Brooklyn Theatre.

"The Spy" will be the play, and Mr. Louis Aldrich the principal actor, at Wood's Museum, this evening.

A concert in aid of the "German Emigrant House" in State street will be given at Steinway Hall, to-night.

The first appearance of "Senator" Hart is announced for this evening, at the Twenty-third Street Opera-house.

"East Lynne" will be represented at the Grand Opera-house this evening, with Miss Lucille Western in the leading rôle.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will be represented, this evening, by Miss Phillips, Mr. Tom Karl, and a company, at the Academy of Music.

Miss Julia Rivé will be the pianist at the Philharmonic Concert to occur on Saturday evening next, and at the rehearsal on the previous day.

At the Eagle Theatre, this evening, the *pièce de résistance* of the programme will be a condensed version of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," with Messrs. Macdermott and Jennings in the principal rôles.

The New-York Quartet Club, whose performances are gaining in precision and finish, gave a concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening. Beethoven's grand trio in B flat, and Schumann's quartet in A minor, were the ensemble-pieces, and Mr. Mollenhauer played a violin-concerto, by Rode, solo performances being also contributed by Herr Remmerts and Mr. S. B. Mills.

Mr. Wheeler's comedy of "Twins" will be produced at Wallack's Theatre, in all probability, as soon as "John Garth" is withdrawn. Although the scene of the new play is laid in this country, the author has not attempted, we learn, to make its characters and incidents distinctively American. He has simply endeavored to produce a bright and entertaining comedy, toned down with a few touches of pathos, and he has also tried to fit Mr. Wallack with a part which shall display the ability of that gentleman to portray vigorous, manly character, in place of the somewhat cynical, *blasé* personages with which his name has of late been associated.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION TO-MORROW—CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The people of Texas are to vote to-morrow upon the new Constitution framed for the State by the Convention which, after holding its sessions in Austin, adjourned on the 24th of November last. The Constitution, if ratified by the people, will go into effect on Tuesday, April 20. Full lists of State officers are to be voted upon to-morrow, but if the Constitution is rejected, their election will be of no effect, and the present Democratic State officers will continue in office two years longer. Gov. Coke has been renominated by the Democrats and has been stumping the State in favor of the Constitution, knowing that if the Constitution should be adopted, and the Republican candidate should receive a majority of the votes cast, he himself would lose his office, while, if the Constitution were rejected, he would hold over for two years. On the other hand, Judge Chambers, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been on the stump in opposition to the Constitution, knowing that if that instrument were rejected he could not become Governor, even though he received a majority of the votes cast at this election. It should be remarked, however, that the State is so strongly Democratic that there is very little doubt of the election of the Democratic State ticket, so that there will be no change in the Administration if the Constitution is ratified. Its fate is somewhat doubtful, as some Democrats oppose it, but the chances are in favor of its ratification. A majority of all the votes cast will ratify or reject the Constitution.

The vote of the State for Governor in 1873 was as follows: For Edmund J. Davis, Republican, 52,353; Richard Coke, Democrat, 99,984. Following are the tickets for State officers to be voted upon to-morrow:

REPUBLICAN.

For Governor—William Chambers.
Lieutenant Governor—F. W. Minea.
Controller—A. M. Bryant.
Attorney General—J. R. Burns.
Treasurer—William Umblestock.
Commissioner of Land Office—Jacob Kuechler.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Governor—Richard Coke.
Lieutenant Governor—Richard B. Hubbard.
Controller—Stephen A. Darden.
Attorney General—H. H. Boone.
Treasurer—A. J. Dorn.
Commissioner of Land Office—J. J. Groos.

OBITUARY.

SIR BALDWIN WAKE WALKER.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K. C. B. Sir Baldwin was born in 1803, entered the Navy in 1812; became Lieutenant in 1820, and was appointed to the Nautilus on the Jamaica station. He was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, and afterward served with the Mediterranean fleet. He rendered valuable aid in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1834 he obtained the rank of Commander, and in 1838 he became Captain. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and performed his duty with such devotion and energy as to win a Baronetcy, bestowed upon him July 19, 1856. For some years he was a Rear and Vice Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K. C. B. in 1841 for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the operations on the coast of Syria, under Admirals Stopford and Napier. The deceased was a Knight of the second class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British Admiralty have decided to pay £25 to the managers of training ships for each boy entered for the Royal Navy.

It is announced that the boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will probably take place on the 8th of April.

It has just been decided to light all the waiting and luggage rooms of the principal railway stations in Paris by means of electricity.

The importation of kerosene into Great Britain is diminishing. The value imported last year was only £781,232 as against £1,002,541 in 1874.

The arrangements for the defense of Malta are said to be so complete that, if occasion required, every ship-of-war could be withdrawn from the station with perfect safety.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented to the Prince of Wales a sword valued, at the lowest calculation, at £10,000. It is studded with precious stones from hilt to point.

Dr. Kenealy has announced that he will shortly commence a series of religious services for the people. The first sermon will probably be delivered on Easter Sunday.

In a series of articles from the pen of Dr. Montague Bernard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, the amended slave circular of the Conservative Government is approved.

The Major Domo of the Pontifical Palace at Rome has just ordered 800 lightning-conductors for the Vatican and St. Peter's. This is rather inconsistent with the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

The Royal Engineers have for some time past been engaged in making surveys of the country around London with a view of some more definite steps being taken for the defense of the metropolis.

There is another split in the camp of the Irish Home Rulers, this time on the question whether Mr. Butt or Mr. Mitchell Henry shall lead the party. At present there seems to be no prospect of an agreement.

The British Government has lately made a complete survey of all the large steam-ships now employed in the merchant service, with a view to their use in the navy in the event of any war with a foreign power.

The death is announced of M. Renaud, an old employe of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, who was formerly under the orders of Fouché. M. Renaud had reached the age of one hundred years and three months.

A Ladies' Debating Club has been started in London, "to give women practice in public speaking and debating." As a wise precaution the promoters have decreed that meetings must not be held oftener than once in three weeks.

Mr. *Punch*, being asked his opinion of the present ladies' dress, replied: "I highly approve the present fashion, comprehending as it does the highest graces of the two most distinguished models of female beauty—having in front the Venus de Medici, behind the Venus de Hottentot!"

There is a fine opening in Chili for all our strong-minded females. Chilian law makes no distinction of sex, the only qualifications required for citizenship being the attainment of majority and the ability to read and write. It has therefore been decided to register women, who will consequently vote at the coming election.

Sir George Elliott, who has been successfully negotiating the purchase of the Egyptian railways for English capitalists, is member of Parliament for North Durham. He was originally a pit boy in the coal mines, and he has worked his way up till he has become the largest coal proprietor in the world, as well as a partner in the great wire cable works of Glass & Elliott, a county member, and a Baronet.

A "quack," who has fleeced large numbers of the Irish peasantry by holding himself out as a skilled medical practitioner, was tried at Belfast the other day, and sentenced to imprisonment for a year. He had dealt largely in false certificates of "amazing cures," and seems to have devoted much of his time to persuading country folk that they were afflicted with a mysterious disease called "wolf on the liver."

The commission appointed to examine the works sent by French artists to the Exhibition at Philadelphia has concluded its labors. About two thousand pictures, designs, sculptures, and engravings were presented to them, of which they rejected about half. The total number to be forwarded is 670 pictures, 100 sculptures, sixty-one engravings and designs, and five large plans for the construction of extensive new works, or the restoration of ancient buildings.

The *Japan Mail* says: "It may be doubted whether cheap law is an unmitigated blessing to a people. Last year an average of 3,500 cases a month were heard before the civil courts of Yedo. So laborious indeed has been the duty of adjudicating in these, and so incompetent the staff of the establishment to deal with them singly, that cases of bankruptcy are considered in batches of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to prevent their undue accumulation."

Signor Alberto Keller having left 50,000 francs for the construction in Milan Cemetery of a temple of cremation, in which his remains were to be burned, the rite was performed on the 22d ult., the first anniversary of his death, the municipality having, after some hesitation, given its consent. The process occupied an hour, during which time speeches were delivered on the advantages of cremation. The remains of a lady are soon to undergo the same treatment.

A valuable manuscript has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro, and the Island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza in 1570, and was lost during the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This important document is about to be published, and, it is thought, will throw great light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

A newspaper reporter and a member of the Free Church Presbytery of Perth has been held guilty of contumacy, and refused a certificate of church membership, for having refused to give up the name of the writer of a letter which appeared in the *Perthshire Courier*, with which he is connected. On a revision of the case a different decision was given by a majority of 11 to 7, but Rev. J. Gibson, acting on behalf of the Kirk session, took an appeal from it, and the matter is yet undecided.

Some leading manufacturers in England are uniting in an endeavor to check a practice which they affirm is doing much harm. They assert that their names and trade marks are being imitated by foreign manufacturers, chiefly German and American, on goods of inferior quality which are exported to other foreign markets, thereby bringing disrepute upon themselves. The custom has been going on for several years, and has been most prevalent in the branches of dry goods and hardware, including cutlery.

The uncertainty which surrounds the navigation of the Straits of Magellan is about to be set at rest in the attempt which is ordered to be made by the British ship-of-war Opal, now going to join the Pacific Squadron, to penetrate the hitherto comparatively little known channel of the north passage, by which the passage through those dangerous straits may be shortened about two hundred miles. Should the Opal succeed in her attempt to push her way through, she will be the first vessel-of-war which will have achieved the feat, although it has been accomplished by one or two steamers.

Here is another new way to pay old debts. A man in Heckmondwike unfortunately failed in business. He called a meeting of his creditors and showed that, as there were no assets, there would be no dividend. Whereupon one of the company, knowing that the bankrupt was a good singer, asked him if he would not soothe the wounded feelings of himself and fellow-creditors and cheer their drooping hearts by warbling some melodious ditty. The bankrupt expressed his willingness to oblige, and forthwith commenced, in tremulous tones, to sing "Then you'll remember me." He sang so well and the selection was so appropriate that the creditors unanimously agreed to release him from his obligations.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

IN THE FULL FLUSH OF THE SEASON.

A BRILLIANT ROUND OF RECEPTIONS, DINNERS, AND DANCING PARTIES—A COMEDY BY SENATOR LOGAN—REMINISCENCES OF REVERDY JOHNSON—SOMETHING ABOUT HORSE-RACING AT THE CAPITAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

Gentle Spring is already here, spreading a bright green carpet over the lawns, and setting the gardeners at work, and many a new bonnet has been unpacked which had not been destined to see the light before Easter Sunday. Seal-skin jackets have been packed away in camphor, and the young fellows who were prompted by their cheapness to invest in ulster overcoats have had no excuse for wearing them. Some dashing sleighs that were brought here last Fall can be purchased at half their cost, and those young ladies who provided themselves with piquant-looking skating costumes are thinking of appearing in them at the next German, wearing roller-skates. A Washington Winter is very uncertain, but of the Winter now drawing to a close no one can complain.

The afternoon "receptions" of the week have been well attended, for many of the ladies who industriously "go the grand rounds" do not keep carriages, and hack-hire is an expensive luxury, especially where the hack is disguised as a private establishment, with its driver in a second-hand livery overcoat. The most agreeable day is Wednesday, when the seven houses occupied by the members of the President's Cabinet are open to all who choose to call. Mrs. Pierrepont is now at home in the quaintly-built house of Quartermaster General Meigs, on Vermont avenue, and fully sustains the traditional heartiness of Knickerbocker hospitality. At Mrs. Secretary Chandler's visitors always have a chat with her little grandson, Chandler Hale, while that blessed baby at Secretary Belknap's is wonderfully attractive. The "February Monday evenings" at Mr. George Riggs' began on Monday evening last—alas! that there are but four Mondays in this briefest of months. The house is just such a one as imagination would picture as the home of our wealthiest banker, of an old Maryland family, and with English tastes. Everything is spacious and substantial, without veneer or shoddy, and the works of art display a rare taste in their selection. Mr. Riggs was assisted in receiving his guests by his daughters, Miss Riggs and Miss Janet Riggs, and the evening was alike enjoyed by the dancers, the talkers, and the lovers of a bountifully-spread supper-table. There was also a reception at the house of Mr. Pollok, which has been elegantly fitted up under his direction, and which contains many rare works of art. Nor were these three receptions the only attractions offered on Monday evening. Senator Logan, who was quite ill here just prior to the commencement of the present session, amused himself during his convalescence by writing a comedy, entitled "Experiences in the Life of a New Congressman," which was performed under his direction at the large boarding-house where he resides. It is a clever production, based upon the writer's own experience and observation, and it was well acted by amateurs. The central figure, of course, is *Congressman Green*, and around him revolve the *Landlady*, a *Bookseller*, a *Patent-seeker*, a *Reporter*, a *Speech-writer*, two *Sisters of Charity*, and half a dozen *Place-hunters* of both sexes. Senator Logan has displayed a thorough knowledge of stage business in writing this pleasing little production. A play written by a United States Senator is a novelty. Mrs. Elijah Ward's dancing reception on Tuesday was thronged, and the hostess was aided in receiving and entertaining her guests by her daughter and niece. Another pleasant reception on that afternoon was that of Mr. Bryan, at Highland Place, where Mr. Healy, the artist, is now domesticated while he paints a full length portrait of Miss Bryan (an amateur artist of no ordinary merit) at her easel. Later in the day there was a large assembly at the residence of Mr. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, to congratulate his two sons and their brides, and there was also a reception, with dancing, at the house of Mr. Lowery. On the same evening Mr. Nicolas Shiskin, the new Russian Plenipotentiary, gave his initiatory reception, which was attended by the diplomats and by those few who have made the acquaintance of the representative of the Czar. A large dinner party at the British Legation completed the list of prominent entertainments.

The Cabinet calls on Wednesday were well attended, Gen. McClellan being prominent among the visitors at Mrs. Belknap's. Mrs. Speaker Kerr also received, aided by Miss Hoskins, of New-York, and Miss English, of Indiana, and had music for those who chose to indulge in a little dancing. There were three quiet parties at night, and dinners were given at the Austrian Legation and by the Secretary of the Treasury. On Thursday night there was a large party given at the house of S. P. Brown, at Mount Pleasant, just north of the city, in honor of his daughter, who was married last year to a son of Senator Morton, and who has come here to pay a brief visit. New-England and Indiana were especially well represented, and from New-Orleans was the ever-youthful Mrs. Gaines, who is here—as she has been during the last five-and-twenty years—asserting her rights before the Supreme Court. Friday was distinguished by several *matinees dansante*, and a ball at Mrs. Ross Ray's, with a large dinner party at Secretary Robeson's. This—Saturday—afternoon the state apartments at the White House were crowded with "fair women and brave men," with dames not distinguished for their beauty, and messieurs "who never set a squadron in the field." Col. Grant and Mr. Ulysses Grant, Jr., now that their father's private secretaries have been summoned to St. Louis, are acting as substitutes, and very acceptably too. Presidents John Quincy Adams, Tyler, and Fillmore each had their sons as private secretaries.

With all these entertainments of a somewhat public character there has been an abundance of social dancing and dining, while the admirers of Clara Morris have filled the theatre to witness her performance as *Camille*, and several parties have gone over to Baltimore to hear Titiens. To-morrow, Sunday, a special train will take the Supreme Court, with several Senators, Representatives, and other dignitaries to Baltimore to attend the funeral of Reverdy Johnson, who was so well known and so truly beloved here. During the past five and twenty years Mr. Johnson has passed much of his time here as Senator, as Attorney General, and as a practitioner before the Supreme Court, and no one had more personal friends. May it not be said of him as an old Christian father wrote upon the tomb of the younger Constantine, "*Felix natu, felicior vitu, felicissimus morte.*" During one of Mr. Johnson's recent visits here, while he was sitting in one of the committee-rooms of the Senate, chatting with several old friends, one of them rallied him upon a remark which Judge Grier made to him after he had finished a plea before the Supreme Court. The Judge used to indulge in an occasional cat-nap, but on this occasion the stentorian tones in which Mr. Johnson had delivered his argument had prevented the enjoyment of the usual luxury, and he said, "Johnson, I wish you wouldn't speak so very loud when you argue cases before this court. I can't snooze a moment."

Representative Schleicher, of the San Antonio District of Texas, is a burly old Teuton, of such massive proportions that the Doorkeeper of the House has had to order a chair larger and stronger than those used by the other members, for his especial use. Had he been elected to the Senate he could have used the mammoth curule chair now kept in the room of the Committee on Commerce, which was made for Dixon H. Lewis when he was transferred from the House to the Senate, in 1844. Mr. Lewis weighed upward of four hundred pounds and was a very quiet, amiable gentleman, except when the subject of slavery was introduced. Gen. Fremont is here, and shows the marks of age. No one who now sees him for the first time, his form slightly bent, his gray hair hanging in long locks, and his whiskers closely trimmed, would recognize the original of the pictures in the Presidential campaign of 1856 of "The Pathfinder," wearing a hunter's garb and mounted on a spirited horse which was making for a mountain pass in the distance. A committee of the House is now investigating the Memphis and El Paso Railroad charter.

A New-York man is looking about for a location for a race course, but he will find it difficult to restore the prestige of the old "National Course," which flourished here from 1820 until 1844. Men of position, wealth, and integrity managed the races, and the two houses of Congress used to adjourn when any noted horses were to run. Clay, Webster, John Quincy Adams, John Randolph, and the first men of the nation used to attend, and there were jocky-club assemblies, attended by the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. President Jackson used to have some of his best stock brought from the Hermitage stables to run here, and he got very angry one day when one of his favorite colts was beaten and almost distanced by Commodore Stockton's imported horse Langford. Among the noted horses which ran over the National Course were Sir Charles, Eclipse, Boston, Sir Archy, Blue Dick, and Fashion. It was on the National Course that John Randolph once cried out, as the horses ran past at the conclusion of the first mile of a three-mile heat: "A thousand dollars on the bay mare." "I'll take that bet," said a suspicious-looking bystander. "But who will hold the stakes?" replied Mr. Randolph. "Mr. John Travers," answered the unknown. "But," responded the Lord of Roanoke, "who the dickens will hold John Travers? *Sed quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*"

The marriage of Senator Christiancy to a young woman forty-two years his junior, has naturally excited some attention, and revived the old gossip about the marriage of old Baron Bodisco, the Russian Minister, to Miss Williams of Georgetown, and of President Tyler to Miss Julia Gardiner of New-York. Both of the two last-mentioned marriages were very happy matches, and the young employé of the Treasury who has been so devoted an attendant of an infirm mother will doubtless cheer the lonely life of the Senator from Michigan.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP M'QUAID IN BOSTON—THE RIGHT OF THE PARENT TO CONTROL THE CHILD'S EDUCATION MAINTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, spoke to-day from the platform of the Free Religionists on the subject of the school question, making a strong presentation of the subject from the Catholic point of view. He set out by maintaining the inalienable right of the parent to control and direct the education of the child in his own way, and in accordance with his own views as to what was for the child's welfare; and in support of his position quoted authorities to prove that this doctrine was founded in a natural right, the common law, and in the constitutional guarantees of this country. Taking this doctrine of parental authority and right as a foundation, he proceeded to discuss the views and claims of persons of different beliefs in regard to public schools. He distinguished them as evangelical Christians, liberal-evangelical Christians, free religionists or scientists, and Catholic Christians. Each of these had their different views on this subject, which were duly characterized. The Catholics regarded religious instruction as an essential part of education. It should provide and guide all the instrumentalities employed. They believed in learning as thoroughly and heartily as any class of citizens, and there were no schools in which more attention was given to a sound knowledge of secular subjects, or in which the pupils were more thoroughly taught in the various branches than in Catholic schools. But it was a part of their belief that the spiritual nature should be developed with the intellectual, and that it was of the utmost importance that this spiritual and religious culture should be sound and right, according to their own views. Believing this they regarded it as wrong to give the education of their children over to the State, in whose schools a different faith from theirs was taught or the religious nature was wholly disregarded or neglected. And if, in accordance with dictates of conscience, by which they were bound under the sanctions of their church, they taught their children in schools of their own, as they had a right to do, it was injustice and persecution to tax them to support schools from which they derived no benefit, and in which they did not believe. In spite of the boastings of religious liberty, the people of this country, by the sheer force of numbers, were persecuting the Catholics and laying a tax upon the exercise of their faith by compelling them to aid in supporting a system of education which they could not approve, and which was not for their benefit. The poor laborers paid in higher rents and higher prices for food and other necessaries, a large share of what went for taxes to pay for the education of the children of the rich. Where they did not pay any part of those taxes directly, they did it indirectly, so that the burden came heavily upon them. The excluding of the Bible would not settle the question, and he criticised sharply the position of those liberal evangelical Christians, such as Mr. Beecher, who admitted that it was not right to read the Bible or have religious exercises in the school, but who professed to regard the moral and religious training of the young as of the first importance. He maintained that it was impossible for any living teacher to make the instruction in a school purely secular. The manner of alluding to subjects touching upon matters of religious belief, or even of avoiding them, the replies to natural inquiries from pupils and the manner of the teacher, would inevitably exert an influence over the religious thoughts and feelings of the young in one direction or another. There would be a moral and religious atmosphere of some kind in the school-house, and it could not be excluded; nor would he have the school conducted on an irreligious basis. Every class of citizens, no matter what their faith, should have the right to direct and sustain the education of their children, in their own way and at their own expense, and should not be compelled either to have them educated according to the views of some one else or to support a system of education for the benefit of others. The Catholics maintained liberty of conscience for themselves, and would allow it to others. In summing up, the Bishop said among the objections to the public school system were its costliness and extravagance, its interference with parental rights, and its failure to produce the needed results. It could not be shown that crime or vice was diminished, or the qualities that make good citizens were fostered or developed, by the public school. In conclusion, he made an appeal for justice. He did not expect justice would be done at once, but he looked for it in the future. All they had to hope for must come from the sense of right and the love of fair play of the American people. He did not expect to get anything by any other means. It was not his purpose to suggest a system of education to take the place of the present, but to show wherein the present was unjust.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Calls have been issued for political conventions as follows:

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Illinois Greenback Convention, in Decatur.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—Indiana Greenback Convention, in Indianapolis.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Connecticut Greenback Convention, in New-Haven.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Indiana Republican Convention, in Indianapolis.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Wisconsin Republican Convention, in Madison.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Democratic National Committee meets in Washington.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Connecticut Democratic Convention, in New-Haven.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Ohio Temperance Convention, in Columbus.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.—Connecticut Republican Convention, in Hartford.

Wednesday, March 22.—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, in Lancaster.

Wednesday, March 29.—Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in Harrisburg.

Wednesday, March 29.—Vermont Republican Convention, in Burlington.

Wednesday, March 29.—Ohio Republican Convention, in Columbus.

Wednesday, April 5.—National Convention of Colored Men, in Nashville.

Tuesday, April 11.—South Carolina Republican Convention, in Columbia.

Wednesday, April 12.—Virginia Republican Convention, in Lynchburg.

Wednesday, April 26.—Georgia Democratic Conventions by Congressional Districts to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Wednesday, May 10.—Michigan Republican Convention, in Grand Rapids.

Tuesday, May 16.—Alabama Republican Convention, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Greenback Convention, in Indianapolis.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Prohibition Convention, in Cleveland.

Wednesday, May 17.—Tennessee Republican Convention, in Knoxville.

Thursday, May 18.—Kentucky Republican Convention, in Louisville.

Wednesday, May 24.—Kansas Democratic Convention, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 24.—Alabama Republican Convention, in Montgomery, (minority call.)

Wednesday, June 14.—Republican National Convention, in Cincinnati.

Wednesday, June 21.—Florida Democratic Convention, in Quincy.

SENATOR BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 13.—Senator Burnside is still detained at home by the illness of his wife, who remains in a critical condition.

THE STATE SALT SPRINGS.

THEIR PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF SALT PRODUCED—INTERESTING STATISTICS—THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION—WHAT THE COMMITTEE EXPECTS TO ACCOMPLISH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

For some time past those directly interested in the matter have known in a general way that the State works at the Onondaga Salt Springs were rapidly falling into decay, and for want of proper repairs were slowly but surely becoming useless. While these main facts were known, however, none seemed able to explain the causes which have led to the present state of things, or to give satisfactory reasons for the alarming decrease which has recently taken place in the revenues derived from the springs. The subject is one which is of vital interest to every resident not only of New-York, but of the Middle and Eastern States, for most of the salt consumed in the portion of the country named is manufactured at the springs in Syracuse. Such being the case, there seems to be no excuse for the present condition of things, caused, it must be stated, to a very great extent, by the neglect of former Legislatures. The present Assembly, being original in more ways than one, has given particular attention to the matter in question, and a few days since passed a resolution directing the Committee on Salt to visit the springs at Syracuse, make a thorough examination of their condition, and report at once. A similar resolution was passed by the Senate, and with commendable promptitude the joint committee met and appointed a subcommittee to proceed to Syracuse. Among the gentlemen who compose this subcommittee are Senators Sayre and Morrissey and Messrs. Green and Suydam, all practical, thoughtful men, not easily imposed upon. They have decided to commence their investigation on Wednesday next, and their report may be looked for at an early day. There can be no doubt that they will do their duty faithfully and conscientiously, but there is some danger of their falling into the error of regarding the springs in the light of a business concern, instead of a State institution, which should be conducted for the benefit of the people. They go to Syracuse with the avowed intention of discovering why the revenues to the State from the Onondaga Springs have, within the past few years, decreased from $20,000 to $5,000 a year. This, of course, is a most legitimate subject for investigation; at the same time, however, the committee should not complete their examination until they have made themselves competent to recommend some plan by which the quality of the Onondaga salt may be improved and the product of the wells increased.

MANNER OF WORKING THE ONONDAGA SPRINGS.

The mode of operating the Onondaga Springs may not be generally understood. It is, briefly, as follows: Near Syracuse the State has reserved to itself a large tract of land known as the State Salt Reservation. On this land the Onondaga Salt Springs are situated. From them flows an endless supply of salt water, which varies in strength as the wells are shallow or deep. The cost of boring these wells is borne by the State, as is also the expense of pumping the water. The manufacturing of salt is done by private corporations and individuals. The State supplies the manufacturer with the brine to carry on his business, and in return he pays the State one cent for every bushel of salt that he makes. In 1874 the total amount of salt made was 6,029,300 bushels, the duty on which was $60,293. In 1875 the total amount manufactured was 7,179,446 bushels, and the revenue derived by the State from the tax of one cent a bushel $71,794 46. During the same period, however, the running expenses of the State works have amounted to no less than $65,972, so that the actual revenue was very small.

The whole work of pumping the brine, and to a certain extent the manufacturing of the salt, is under the supervision of a State officer, known as the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. From the report of that official which has just been presented to the Legislature it appears that the expenses referred to were divided as follows: "For salaries of officers," the enormous sum of $22,315 04, and "for new structures, repairs, material, labor, &c., $43,656 96." The salt reservation is divided up into four districts, known as "Syracuse," "Salina," "Liverpool," and "Geddes." Of these, "Syracuse" is much the most extensive, and the following detailed statement of its expenses will give a good idea of how the revenues from the reservation are expended:

Salaries of officers, including chiefs of departments	$9,520 00
Labor and teaming	5,795 54
Repairs of pumps and machinery	8,231 68
Coal for steam-engines	4,783 30
Pumping wells by contract	1,739 61
Pump-logs for new conduits	549 20
New lathe for boring logs	889 94
Two truss bridges over Onondaga Creek for supporting conduits	554 95
Pumps for new wells	2,511 60
New well-houses	2,710 00
Deepening three old wells	746 19
Materials and work on new water-wheel for Syracuse	1,523 16
Salt for Onondaga Indians	41 60
Miscellaneous	2,469 52
Total	$42,066 29

NEW WELLS AND MACHINERY.

In addition to the expenditure of $65,972, of which mention is made above, there has been an expenditure of $9,368 90 for sinking new wells. This sum was derived from a special appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislature of 1873. Regarding the revenues and expenses of the work, the report of the Superintendent, to which I have already referred, speaks as follows:

> With the entire income from duties on salt expended in furnishing the requisite facilities for its manufacture, the State would still be the recipient in ordinary business seasons of not less than $75,000 per year in the form of canal tolls on its transportation, and that of the articles used in the varied manipulations preparatory to putting it upon the market. The amount of tolls paid during the depressed season just passed on so much of the product as was shipped by canal aggregated at the two collection offices in this City the sum of $46,334. On coal used in the manufacture there was paid, at the offices where shipped, the sum of $5,500. To this should be added not less than $8,000 paid for tolls on staves and other articles used in the packages, making in gross the large sum of $60,000. Directly and indirectly the business employs not less than 4,000 laborers, adding their share to the wealth and prosperity of the State. Viewed in this light, the State cannot suffer this great enterprise, of which she is the lawful guardian, to languish, much less to go to decay. By provision of the laws of 1859, section 10, page 810, the Superintendent is required "to provide such machinery as he shall determine to be needful and proper for supplying the manufactories of salt with brine in the largest quantities and of the best quality, and shall keep the same, and all other works and property belonging to the State, in complete repair." Holding this obligation as binding upon me to the extent of my ability and the means furnished me, I am forced to renew my application for funds sufficient to carry out the repairs and improvements previously named. It will require the full amount of the special appropriation of $23,000 embraced in the supply bill of last year to put the works simply in a fair working condition. A larger amount, if used judiciously, would be wise economy. Weighing well my words, I do not hesitate to say that the whole stock of machinery and fixtures belonging to the State and used for the salt works are entirely inadequate to its needs. Many of them are old, rickety and, as a rule, ill-designed and cumbrous.

STRENGTH AND QUALITY OF SYRACUSE SALT.

Regarding the strength and quality of the salt manufactured at Syracuse during the year, the chemist of the works makes a most interesting report, which is appended to that presented by the Superintendent. Among other things he says: "The strength of the brine in the year 1875 was much greater than in the year previous, the increase being due to the two new wells which were sunk in the Syracuse district. The shallow wells decrease in strength very rapidly, when pumped to their full capacity, which decrease amounts to about one-third below the strength they have when started in the Spring, thereby reducing the general average very materially, especially during the Summer months, the best time for making the salt, both in the blocks and in the fields. The State has generously appropriated funds at various times to sink new and deeper wells, and the beneficial results thereof are seen, not alone in the yearly increased average strength of our brine, but also in the yearly increased yield of salt per ton of coal, which, before 1871, was about thirty-six bushels and is now between forty and forty-one bushels. Gratifying as the results are to the manufacturer, they are nevertheless insufficient to put him on the same level with his rivals, Canada and Michigan. If a sufficient number of deep wells could be procured that would yield a brine of seventy-two salometer average strength, and the weak shallow wells in consequence thereof could be abandoned entirely, the yield per ton of coal would be at least forty-five bushels, reducing, at the present prices of coal, the expense for fuel from ten to eight cents per bushel."

Touching the quality of the salt, and particularly of the Syracuse dairy salt, the report continues: "From the analyses of the various dairy salts made for the new Butter and Cheese Exchange, it is evident that the Syracuse 'factory filled dairy salts' are superior to all others, which is especially perceived when we compare the total impurities—a fact that must be highly gratifying not alone to the salt manufacturerers of Syracuse, but also to the State at large, and should tend more than anything else to remove that long-standing prejudice of the dairymen against Onondaga salt. In regard to impurities themselves, it may be stated that the sulphate of lime, in the small quantities found present in the salt, is considered perfectly harmless. Of a trace of chloride of calcium the same can be said. But the presence of chloride of magnesium or sulphate of magnesia, when above one-tenth of one per cent., may be injurious, since they possess a bitter taste, which undoubtedly they impart to the butter and cheese salted therewith."

Regarding the price of manufacture the report contains the following: "The reduction in the price of manufacture has been the object of many experiments at Syracuse, and I am perfectly certain that during the seven years I have been chemist for the company at least $100,000 have been laid out by private enterprise to accomplish this object, but so far without any satisfactory results. The successful application of the escaping steam from the boiling salt brine for the concentration and evaporation of other brine has been the object of a number of experiments. This idea originated as early as 1800, with Reichenbach, in Germany, but here, as there, the expense for extra labor, &c., counterbalanced the gain made. Superheated steam has been tried for almost three years, both by passing it through steam-pipes immersed in the brine and into steam pans, without satisfactory results. Heated air, applied in various ways, has been tried to assist the evaporation in kettles, pans, &c., but unsuccessfully; saving in fuel has also been attempted by making use of the heat lost, through radiation in the fire-place and arches, with but little, if any gain. Patent furnaces and grates have had their trial without sufficient results to pay for the extra expense. The Godrich steam pan and various other ones have been built at great expense, but have been abandoned by their originators as failures. Of all these attempts only two survive; one is a pan on the Godrich plan, with hanging tubes, which is worked outside of the reservation to the satisfaction, as I have been told, of their proprietors, and the 'Gilson' cylinders. Of the latter I have only to say that (even if there was a saving in fuel, which fact has never been satisfactorily demonstrated as far as I know,) their general adoption is out of the question. I have stated these facts for the purpose of showing that in spite of all efforts made by private enterprise to reduce the cost of manufacture it has not been accomplished, and that the saturated brine, or at least nearly saturated brine, is absolutely necessary to put the Syracuse manufacturer in a position to cope with his two rivals, Canada and Michigan, and thus will the revenue of the State become materially increased."

From the statements made above, and from the reports of the Superintendent and chemist of the Salt Reservation, it will be seen that Senators Sayre and Morrissey, and the other gentlemen of the Legislative Investigating Committee, have not only a very interesting but a most important work before them.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL—WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1876.

The general appropriation for the support of the State Government, which was presented by Mr. Sloan on Tuesday last, has been reported favorably by Senator Harris, from the Finance Committee, and it is probable that the debate upon its provisions will commence early in the coming week. Among the appropriations are the following items, most of which, it may be well to state, are fixed by law: For the salary of the Governor, $10,000; for rent of the Governor's mansion, $4,000; for salary for the private secretary of the Governor, $3,500; for clerks and messengers in the Executive Department, $11,500; and for furniture, stationery, &c., for the Executive Chamber, $2,500. For the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals an appropriation of $63,500 is made, while the Justices of the Supreme Court are to receive for salaries and expenses the sum of $231,600. For postage on official mail matter sent from the office of the Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer and other State officers, $5,000 are appropriated; for stationery and for the State offices $4,000 are set apart; for the cleaning, heating, and lighting of the State Capitol $15,000 are appropriated. To encourage agriculture and to be distributed in premiums by the State Agricultural Society to Agricultural Societies in counties and to the American Institute in New-York City the sum of $20,000 is appropriated. For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature $365,000 are required, and for contingent expenses advanced by the Controller to the clerks of the two houses $15,000. For legislative printing the sum of $120,000 is appropriated, with the proviso that the State canvass shall only be printed in one paper in each Senate district. For State Prison $800,000 are appropriated; for the Asylum for Insane Convicts, $24,000; for the State Lunatic Asylum, $15,000; for expenses of the National Guard, $275,000; for support of Deaf and Dumb Institute in New-York City, $102,000; for the Institute for the Blind in New-York City, $45,000; for the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents, $40,000; for the State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, $36,000, and for the common schools of the State, $2,797,725. Among the minor items appropriated are the following annuities to Indian tribes: To the Onondagas, $2,430; Cayugas, $2,300; Senecas, $500, and St. Regis, $2,131 67, and for the support of Indian schools, $4,000.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE AS CALLED FOR BY THE CONTRACT—THE NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST—SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The contract entered into by the Special Committee of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company with the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, was signed on Friday, and from it the following description of the bridge is obtained:

The main river bridge will be composed of five spans, of 525 feet each, from centre to centre of piers, each span having a clear width of 500 feet at water line. The river spans and approaches are to be built for two tracks, with sidewalks and iron hand rails throughout, and when completed the structure will be what is termed an undergrade or deck bridge. The five river spans are to have each two trusses, 25 feet from centre to centre, built on the rectangular plan with double intersections, constructed of iron and steel combined. The base of the rails, which will be of steel, will be 193 feet above high tide, and the top of the piers 135 feet, giving a depth of trusses of 58 feet. Approaching from the west there will be a short span of 160 feet composed of two trusses 30 feet high and 25 feet apart from centre to centre. Leaving the river spans on the east the tracks will be supported by iron trestling, consisting of three post-bents properly braced, and four lines of iron lattice stringers in spans from 20 to 60 feet extending to Water street, Poughkeepsie. Water street and the grounds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and also Dutchess avenue, are to be crossed by two spans having three trusses of 26 feet in height, and the remaining distance to the easterly side of Talmadge street will be upon iron trestling, excepting at Delafield and Talmadge street crossings where the spans will be 90 feet each. The total length of the bridge and its approaches will be 4,500 feet.

The river piers are to be built on wooden caissons, 40 by 80 or thereabouts at the base, with working chambers from 9 to 10 feet in height, the same to be sunk into the bed of the river by the pneumatic process, similar to the mode followed on most of the Missouri bridges, the St. Louis, and on the East River-bridges. It will be so arranged on scientific principles that all of the water, mud, &c., will be forced out of the working chambers, and in their stead the chambers and caissons will be closely packed with concrete. The pressure on the timber platform will not exceed five tons per square foot. The piers are to be first-class ranged masonry, and will finish at the top 11 by 37 feet.

Within a week maps have been drawn of a route which must command the attention of the commercial and business men of New-York City. The construction of the bridge and the building of the following new pieces of road to be used in connection with lines now in operation will open up between New-York and Chicago a new route of only 921 miles in length, which will be 59 miles shorter than via New York Central and Lake Shore. This saving of distance and the opening of a new rail route from the West to Manhattan Island is a matter of the greatest import to nearly all of the interests of New-York City. The new line as mapped out is as follows: From New-York to Poughkeepsie on the Hudson River Railroad, 72 miles; west end of Poughkeepsie bridge to Summitville, on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, 28 miles; Summitville to Hancock over the New-York & Oswego Midland, 69 miles; Hancock to Elmira over the Erie Railway, 110 miles; Elmira to Warren, Penn., (new road,) 141 miles; Warren, Penn., to Warren, Ohio, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, 101 miles; Warren, Ohio, to Mansfield, Ohio, via the Atlantic and Great Western Rilroad, 107 miles; Mansfield to Centreville, Ohio, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 22 miles; Centreville to Chicago, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 271 miles; total, 921 miles.

The Bridge Company have received intelligence from Boston to the effect that the officers there have opened an office in the Equitable Building in that city, and that subscriptions are coming in. This evening a public meeting is to be held in Hartford, and an office for subscriptions is to be opened in that city. Mr. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, has written a letter commending the enterprise, and it is understood that the news from points in Pennsylvania is encouraging.

LETTER FROM GOV. FENTON.

Ex-Gov. Fenton was tendered a serenade by the Republicans of Gainsville, Fla., mainly colored people, but declined it on the score of ill-health. In his letter he says: "You must allow me to decline the serenade proposed for this evening, but not in any degree because it is mainly from the colored people. On the contrary, I am proud to be deemed their friend, and feel honored that they seek to emphasize their good will and confidence in me through the compliment of a public demonstration. Nor can' I complain of being called a Republican. Enlisting with the party when its first breath pronounced the word of freedom, I yield to no one in sincerity of devotion to just Republican principles. I have acted upon the conviction that Republicanism is adhesion to principle and not to man, and I have felt none the less Republican because, while faithfully cherishing principle and upholding every safeguard of the past, I have sought to carry them forward in a reformed, liberalized and elevated administration."

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

REORGANIZING THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS—THE PROPOSED CHANGES—A BILL LOOKING TO THE FORECLOSURE OF ERIE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1876.

Considerable opposition may be looked for to the bill prepared and perfected a couple of days ago by the Joint Conference Committee of the two houses for the government of counties. The bill makes some radical changes in the forms of county government, and is regarded as an unusually good and wise one. The opposition, whatever it may amount to, will come from the local politicians whose chances of re-election to the Boards of Freeholders—answering to the New-York Boards of Supervisors—will probably be affected by the new order of things to be established under the bill. Every county in the State has heretofore felt the incumbrance resulting from having large boards. The basis of representation in the boards throughout the State generally, is at present the townships. Each county is divided into numberless townships, and each having a representative, the boards are, in most counties, larger than the business of the counties demands. The bill just perfected changes the basis of representation to Assembly Districts, and in order to equalize the matter as far as possible, the counties are, for the purposes of the bill, divided into three classes. The presiding officer of each board is to be elected in each county at large, and he is to hold office for two years. The bill changes the time for the holding of the county elections from the Spring to the Fall, when the general State elections are held. The present freeholders will hold over till the Fall, when new boards will be elected. The passage of the bill, which is more than likely, will impose on Hudson County the choice of a new Director at Large in place of Mr. Halsted, whose parliamentary rulings have made him the laughing stock of the county. The Director of Hudson holds the veto power, but the new bill divests him of it, and gives no such power to any hereafter to be chosen.

The purpose of a singular bill presented several days ago in the Senate and referred, in a letter from this city has been explained by its draughtsman. It is the bill relating to threatened foreclosure suits against Erie Railway property. The bill makes all foreign railroad companies having part of their route and exercising any of their franchises in New-Jersey corporations of this State for all purposes; makes them subject to taxation upon their property under existing laws, but not upon their capital stock; declares the foreclosure proceedings here auxiliary to those in the sister State, and directs the sale to be made at the same time and place, though out of this State, with that in the State of the corporation's domiciles. Subsequent sections regulate this plan, subjecting all action to the review and decision of the Chancellor, who must confirm everything and invest the corporation purchasing and organized according to the laws of the State creating it with those rights which it would possess if the sale was of franchises solely created by the laws of New-Jersey. It is explained that this has always been the recognized policy of the State, and the fact that Hugh J. Jewett, after having been appointed Receiver of the Erie, in New-York, was appointed by the New-Jersey courts to hold the company's property in this State, is cited in corroboration of the claim. The practice of courts in such matters is, for those of the State situated as New-Jersey is with reference to the Erie Railway and company to regulate their proceedings so as to be ancillary or auxiliary to those of the courts of the State where the corporation is domiciled.

BURGLARY IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

A DRY GOODS STORE ENTERED AND ROBBED OF $10,000 WORTH OF SILKS—RECOVERY OF A PART OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, while Inspector Thorne, who was on duty at Police Head-quarters, was sitting in his office, a gentleman entered in great haste and abruptly inquired for the Inspector. Mr. Thorne replied that he was that officer, and the gentleman then excitedly said that he had come to report that burglars had entered his store in Eighth avenue during Saturday night, and taken away $10,000 worth of silks, without leaving a clue behind them. The moment this was said the Inspector hastily took the gentleman into the Detective Office, where, under the new rules of the Commissioners, the facts of the great burglary were for the time securely buried.

But at a later hour it was ascertained that the name of the gentleman who reported the burglary was Mr. George Keyes, who has one of the most extensive dry goods stores up town, at Nos. 349 and 351 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. The details of the affair as gleaned piecemeal from the Police, the owner, and his clerks, seem to show that the burglars must have secreted themselves in the store during business hours on Saturday, or that they dug their way through the basement wall from the adjoining house. Whatever the facts may be on this point, it is certain that when Mr. Keyes entered the store Sunday morning, as usual, he saw at once that burglars had been at work, and upon examination found, as he supposed, that $10,000 worth of goods had been abstracted from the silk department. The case was at once reported to Capt. Washburne, of the Twentieth Precinct, who, with Officer Murphy, took the matter in charge. An examination of the premises showed that a hole had been dug in the wall between Nos. 349 and 347, but it was not until 6 o'clock last evening that it was found that the largest portion of the missing silks had been secreted in the basement of the adjoining house to await a more convenient time for removal. All parties cognizant of the crime—including the Police of the precinct and Detective Kealy, of Police Head-quarters, who were sent to investigate it—were extremely reticent in regard to it. No arrests have been made.

THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

THE WHITE PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATION OBJECTED TO BY THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Notwithstanding the urgent recommendations of the white people for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, the Cherokees themselves are as strongly opposed to such legislation. In a recent speech of Col. W. P. Adair, one of the Cherokee delegates, before the House Committee on Territories, he said there were quietly located in the Indian Territory between thirty and forty different nations and tribes of Indians, aggregating a powerful and prosperous population of about 80,000 souls, and owning a country, containing 44,154,240 acres, that they have redeemed from the wilderness. The question was important to the Indians, because it involved their national interests and general prosperity, as well as their very existence; and therefore it should be delicately considered by the Government, because it involved the honor and the public faith of the Government, pledged in the most sacred manner, and affecting the Indian policy of the Government. In pursuance of treaty stipulations, made over six years ago, the Executive Department and the Indians established the "General Indian Council," or Congress, and it has ever since been indorsed by Congress in making the necessary appropriations to pay its expenses, so that the question of territorializing the Indian country is settled by Congress, by the Executive, and by the Indians, and is not now properly an open question. It now only remained for Congress to so amend the Indian Intercourse acts as to make them effective, and to establish United States Courts in our Indian country for the execution of these acts, so that the nations and tribes and their laws and rights are not interfered with. This constant agitation of a question that is settled in good faith has forced the Indian nations at great expense to send their delegates here to vindicate their rights, and these delegates, Col. Adair said, are slandered and abused by territorial agitators for doing a plain duty they owe to their people. Col. Adair discussed at length the propositions, first, that Congress is not authorized by law to legislate a Territorial Government over the Indian country, or to disturb the Indian Governments and the titles they hold in that country to their lands without the consent of the Indians; and, second, such legislation is not necessary in view of the condition of the Indians; and during his speech commended the peace policy.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

OFFICES ESTABLISHED AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Feb. 12, 1876: Offices established—Putnam, Windham County, Conn., Augustus Houghton, Postmaster; Little France, Oswego County, N. Y., C. W. Pattal, Postmaster; Norton, Hunterdon County, N. J., Godfrey C. Lott, Postmaster; Brooklandville, Baltimore, County, Md., Mrs. Frances H. Mather, Postmistress; Lake Roland, Baltimore County, Md., J. A. Shamburger, Postmaster; Belsano, Cambria County, Penn., John L. Edwards, Postmaster; Henryville, Monroe County, Penn., David W. Henry, Postmaster; Mountainville, Lehigh County, Penn., Oliver M. Kemmeser, Postmaster; Prescott, Lebanon County, Penn., John B. Spangler, Postmaster; Yostville, Luzerne County, Penn., Joshua Yost, Postmaster. Souder Station, Montgomery County, Penn., changed to Souderton; Sylliman's, Schuylkill County, Penn., changed to De Turkville. Postmasters Appointed—Henry Edson, Crittenden, Erie County, N. Y.; Henry A. Schlender, Farnham Erie County, Penn.; Isaac Cobb, Indian Falls, Genesee County, N. Y.; Augustin Smith, New-Oregon, Erie County, N. Y.; Ezra V. Austin, Union Mills, Fulton County, N.Y.; James P. Ross, Jr., Vail's Mills, Fulton County, N. Y.; Eli J. Dewey, West Branch, Oneida County, N. Y.; Oliver Taff, Whitestone, Queens County, N. Y.; John N. Holt, Dixmont Centre, Penobscot County, Me.; George B. Poore, Goffstown Centre, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Hiram Beckwith, Lyme, New-London County, Conn.; Pusey Pennock, Edgemont, Delaware County, Penn.; Henry G. Snapp, Glyndon, Crawford County, Penn.; Mrs. Nancy Conner, Landesburg, Perry County, Penn.; F. A. Hendricks, Locust Valley, Lehigh County, Penn.; Mrs. S. J. Smith, New-Vernon, Mercer County, Penn.; John B. Dettra, Oaks, Montgomery County, Penn.; P. Richenback, Pallas, Snyder County, Penn.; E. G. Twitchell, Pit Hole City, Venango County, Penn.; G. Snyder, Seven Points, Northumberland County, Penn.; Robert Rockafeller, Windham Summit, Bradford County, Penn.; W. H. Betts, Millsborough, Sussex County, Del.; William H. Ensor, Belfast, Baltimore County, Md.

FREDERIC LEMAITRE.

THE OBSEQUIES OF A GREAT ARTIST—A THRONG OF CELEBRITIES—VICTOR HUGO'S SPEECH AT THE GRAVE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal on Jan. 30: "Frédéric Lemaître's funeral took place on Saturday, and was the occasion of a public demonstration of sympathy for the great artist. The religious ceremony was fixed to take place at 12, but at a much earlier hour crowds began to assemble at the house in the Rue de Bondy, where the body was exposed. On account of the smallness of the apartments occupied by the deceased, only a few intimate friends—chiefly actors and literary men—could succeed in obtaining a last glance of the well-known features. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the road from the humble dwelling to the parish church of Saint Martin in the Rue de Marais became crowded with spectators desirous to see the hearse as it passed, and by midday the church was filled, although admittance was refused to all except those who had a special claim to be present. The hearse was a plain open one, drawn by two black horses. The authorities had provided a special staff of officers to preserve order as it passed along, but although the crowd was so immense that it extended into the Boulevard Magenta, and even at one time into the Place de Château d'Eau, their services were not required. There was no crushing, every one was silent and respectful, and many were visibly affected. The usual sombre aspect of the little church was heightened by the black drapery outside; while within everything appeared dim and solemn in presence of the elevated bier and the large black cross that shut out the accustomed light from the altar. In removing the coffin to the church the son of Lemaître asked Victor Hugo to hold one of the cords. "With all my heart," said the sympathetic poet, and he, accompanied by MM. Taylor, Halanzier, Dumaine, Febvre, and Laferrière, headed the procession to the church. The religious service, conducted by the Abbé Taillefer and his clergy, was long; the mass for the dead was sung by a powerful choir, assisted by Faure, Caron, and Bosquin. Faure sang the "Pie Jesu," Bosquin the "Agnus Dei," and Caron the "Libera Me," with solemn effect. After the conclusion of the service many stepped forward and took a final farewell of the great artist by sprinkling holy water on the bier. After this last ceremony the coffin was replaced on the hearse, the procession was again formed, and it proceeded to the cemetery of Montparnasse. On arriving here it was again received by a large crowd who accompanied the coffin to the grave. In leaving the church M. Frédéric Lemaître, the eldest son of the deceased, had desired M. Victor Hugo to say a few words over the grave of his father. Though he had not expected to be called on to speak, the poet at once consented. When the coffin was lowered he stepped forward, and in a voice trembling with emotion spoke as follows:

"I am asked to say a word. I did not expect the honor that is done me in the expression of a wish that I should speak. I am, moreover, under the influence of deep emotion; but I will try. I greet in this tomb the greatest actor of this century, the most wondrous comedian, perhaps, of all ages. There is a family of mighty and singular minds who succeed each other, and whose privilege it is to reverberate for the crowd, to breathe life and motion in the great creations of poets. That superb series commences with Thespis, passing through Roscius, and reaches us with Talma. Frédéric Lemaître was in our century the dazzling continuation of that brilliant dynasty. In point of time he is the last of these great actors, but as regards glory he stands first. No comedian ever equaled him, because none could equal him. The other actors, his predecessors, represented kings, pontiffs, captains, what are called heroes, what are called gods. He—thanks to the epoch at which he was born—was the impersonator of 'the people.' There can be no more fruitful, no higher incarnation. Being 'the people,' he was also the drama; he had every faculty, he had all the forces and all the graces of the people; he was indomitable, robust, pathetic, tempestuous, charming; like the people he was tragedy; he was also comedy. Hence his omnipotence; for, terror and pity are all the more powerful when they are mingled with poignant human irony. Aristophanes completes Æschylus, and what moves most deeply the masses is terror with laughter behind it. Frédéric Lemaître had that double gift; and that is why he was the supreme comedian among the dramatic artists of his epoch. He was the actor without an equal. He had every triumph possible in his art and in his time; he was also insulted, which is another form of triumph. He is dead. Let us salute his tomb. What remains of him today? Here below a genius, there above a soul. The genius of the actor is a light which dies out; it leaves only a remembrance. The immortality which belongs to Molière the poet does not belong to Molière the comedian. But, let me say it, the memory that will survive Frédéric Lemaître will be magnificent; he is destined to leave on the summit of his art a sovereign remembrance. I salute and thank Frédéric Lemaître. I salute the prodigious artist; I thank my faithful and superb auxiliary in my long life of combat. Adieu, Frédéric Lemaître, I salute at the same time—for your profound emotion fills and overpowers me—I salute this people that surrounds me and listens to me. I salute in them the grand Paris. Paris, whatever efforts may be made to lessen her, remains the incomparable city. It possesses this double quality—it is the city of the Revolution and the city of civilization, and it tempers the one by the other. Paris is like an immense soul which may contain everything. Nothing absorbs it entirely, and it presents to the world all kinds of sights. Yesterday it was possessed with the fever of political agitation; to-day it is absorbed by literary emotion; at the most decisive and serious hour, in the midst of the most severe preoccupations, it leaves its high and laborious thoughts to mourn over a great dead artist. Let us say it openly, of such a city everything may be hoped and nothing feared; she will always possess the power of civilization, for she has all the gifts and all the powers. Paris is the only city on the earth which has the gift of transformation, which in the face of the enemy knows how to be Sparta, in the face of the world Rome, and in the face of art and literature Athens.'

Representing the Association of Dramatic Artistes, Eugène Moreau also addressed the assembly, giving a brief sketch of the career of Lemaître from the time when he first appeared on the boards of a fourth-class theatre until he died at a ripe age crowned with honors. M. Ferdinand Dugué then, on behalf of the Society of Dramatic Authors, delivered a short speech, in which he maintained that Lemaître, though he did not leave behind him any book, picture, or symphony to perpetuate his name, would live in the fond memory of the people. He had laid his impress, M. Dugué said, on the art of his age. Then M. Mounet Sully, one of the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française, recited a brief but touching poem, which was originally intended to have been given at the performance to-day for his benefit. As the crowd was about to disperse some attempts were made to turn the event into a political manifestation by cries of "Victor Hugo," but they met with no response from the majority of the assembly.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, bilious disorders, sick headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.—*Advertisement.*

Blemishes that for Ten Years

May have been accumulating on the face of a lady, are removed by LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, and her complexion rendered fresh and fair.—*Advertisement.*

Doctor Giles: Your Liniment Iodide of AMMONIA gives perfect satisfaction; we have sold large quantities of it; every one speaks in its praise; neuralgia, swelled joints, rheumatism, pain across the kidneys, and in fact we could not enumerate the cases it has cured. BROWN, DOTY & CO., Druggists, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Had the Vault of the National Bank of Commerce at New-London been protected with the ELECTRIC BANK-VAULT PROTECTOR of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway, no burglar or any one connected with the bank could have robbed its vault.

Always Reliable—Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY in cases of coughs and colds. 50 cents and $1.

Lithography! Cheaper Than Type!
CHARLES HART, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York.

DIED.

BARFE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 12, Mrs. PHEBE BARFE, widow of Robert C. Barfe, aged 94 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Peet, No. 184 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, Mrs. FANNY V. BOARDMAN, wife of Samuel Boardman, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East 29th st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BRANDER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 13, JAMES S. BRANDER, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and those of his son-in-law, Edward Matthews, are requested to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

COE.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, Col. MATTHEW D. COE, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter S. Gurnee, No. 20 West 50th st., on Tuesday, at 12:30.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DAY.—At St. Louis, on Saturday evening, after a brief illness, MAMIE A. GARRISON, wife of Melville C. Day, and youngest daughter of Cornelius K. and Mary E. Garrison, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Park av., on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 11, MARIA LOUISA DURYEA.

Funeral services on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 188 Washington st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRANT.—On the 12th inst., Miss ELIZABETH B. GRANT, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral at No. 64 West 35th st., New-York, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HUNTTING.—At Mendham, N. J., Saturday morning, Feb. 12, 1876, of diphtheria, WILLIAM S., son of Rev. James M., Jr., and H. Louisa Huntting, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

Interment at Jamaica, Long Island, Tuesday, 15th inst., at 4:30 P. M.

HOYT.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, ELIZA G. HOYT, daughter of Edwin and Eliza Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn.

The funeral will take place at her home, in Norwalk, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—At Sing Sing, Friday night, Feb. 11, JANE A., widow of the late Dr. Adrian Kissam Hoffman, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOPPING.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, 11th inst., AARON D. HOPPING, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—At the residence of Rev. William H. Williams, of Lyons, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 11, of congestion of the lungs, SUSAN W. MILLER.

Funeral service at Lyons, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 14. Interment at Trinity Cemetery on Tuesday, 15th.

PINKERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 11, JAMES PINKERTON, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 North Oxford st., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are also invited to attend.

COMMONWEALTH LODGE, No. 409 F. & A. M.—The members of Commonwealth Lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the Lodge room on Monday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JAMES PINKERTON.

FRED. H. WIGHT, Master.
E. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

STRAZNICKY.—At Montclair, N. J., Feb. 9, Dr. EDWARD R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent of the Astor Library, and recently Secretary of the American Geographical Society, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant st., New-York, at 12 o'clock Monday, the 14th inst.

At a special meeting of the Council of the American Geographical Society, held on Saturday, Feb. 12, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this council has learned with sincere regret of the death of Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the society, and who from 1866 to 1871 was the General Secretary—a position which, from his knowledge of many languages, his untiring industry, and uniform courtesy, he filled with marked credit to himself and to the great advancement of the interests of this society.

Resolved, That the Council and the Fellows of this society be invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 M., and, as a mark of respect, that the rooms of the society be closed on the day of the funeral.

ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

STOOTHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE STOOTHOFF, relict of the late John C. Stoothoff, of Jamaica, Long Island, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her grandson, Cornelius Eldert, No. 266 Grand av., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THURSTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, ANN, wife of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 603 Lexington av.

VARET.—On Friday evening, Feb. 11, of peritonitis, DELPHIN, son of the late Lewis F. Varet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M.

WARDELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, ALFRED W. WARDELL, Jr., eldest son of Alfred W. Wardell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 333 East 15th st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Feb. 12, CHARLES WHITING, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held Monday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Perry, No. 44 Strong place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

YALE.—In Philadelphia, Friday morning, 11th inst., ARTHUR WELLES YALE, only son of Perrine and Sarah M. Yale, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YELVERTON.—Feb. 11, Mr. ROBERT YELVERTON, late of the Controller's office, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 52 East 126th st. Cars leave Forty-second Street Depot at 11:40 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
will be held at the
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.,
in connection with the labors of
Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
NOON MEETINGS

every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING,

(Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

OVERFLOW MEETING

at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

For YOUNG MEN ONLY,

every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.

Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY,
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, FEB. 14.
BOOKS

in general literature, valuable Government publications, &c.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.
MANY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE WORKS,
some of which are expensively illustrated. Also, a lot of engravings, &c.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.
An interesting and valuable collection of Books, many of them new.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
THE MEDICAL LIBRARY of the late Dr. JOSEPH KAMMERER, of this City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex writes: "In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

THE NEW LAMPS FOR STREETS, WITH OR WITHOUT REFLECTORS.

BARTLETT'S "CENTENNIAL" "BOULEVARD" STREET and "PARK" LAMPS. Prices from $3 upward. Also patent Torch and Key for lighting all street lamps, the same now used in New-York, Boston, and elsewhere. Factory sales-room, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DESTRUCTION of our entire stock of goods by the great fire on the 8th inst., we desire to inform our friends and customers that we have taken the large and commodious store Nos. 126 and 128 Duane st., corner of Church st., where we are receiving an entire new stock of goods, which we are prepared to offer at low figures, and are ready to fill orders promptly, and to ship goods immediately.

POWERS, GASTON & CO.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. CHARLES BLACKIE, President. C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, (Monday,) at Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.

FRANK R. HOWE, President.
ALFRED S. BUBSER, Secretary.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE PRESS ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER—A WRETCHED SIGHT—NARROW ESCAPES.

The English newspapers of Jan. 24, print the following fuller accounts of the sad railroad accident already reported by telegraph: "An accident of a most appalling nature occurred on Friday evening at Abbot's Ripton, a small shunting station on the Great Northern Railway, situate about twelve miles south of Peterborough, and five from Huntingdon. Twelve persons were killed, and many others sustained injuries more or less severe. At the station in question is a siding on which it is customary for luggage and coal trains to be shunted when an express train is known to be near at hand. In this instance a coal train, consisting of engine and about thirty trucks, left Peterborough for London, arriving at Abbot's Ripton about 6:40 in the evening. The Scotch express from Edinburgh, due at King's Cross at 8:40, being expected to pass in the course of five or ten minutes, the coal train was stopped, and was being shunted on to the siding, when up came the express at full speed, dashing with terrific force into the five or six trucks in the way. The effect, as may easily be conceived, was most disastrous. It should be stated that the night was very dark and bitterly cold. At the same time a blinding storm of snow and sleet was raging fiercely. The unpropitious elements seemed thus to add to the horror of the scene. The dead and dying passengers, injured and uninjured, were blent with the wreck and rubbish of the train, which just before was speeding along so swiftly. As early as possible those who were unhurt got out of the *débris*, and some of them endeavored to aid the few servants of the company employed at the station—three or four plate-layers and shunters and a signal-man—in rendering assistance to the less fortunate passengers. As might naturally be expected, the greatest consternation prevailed. Few were aware that at any moment the Scotch express train leaving London at 5:30 might make its appearance. The railway signal-man, however, did not forget this, and it is alleged that he turned, or endeavored to turn, the signal to 'danger.' We say endeavored, because either through the intense cold and the falling snow, the signals did not work properly, or from the same causes the engine-driver failed to observe the signal; and after the lapse of a few minutes up came the engine and dashed into the shattered remains of the other train which lay strewed on the line. The scene was now awful to behold. The engine of the down train was thrown on the embankment, killing two gentlemen in its fearful fall. The wheels of carriages, broken doors, and seats with their cushions, lay huddled together in confusion. Here and there were to be seen the protruding limbs of those who had been so suddenly deprived of life. And above the noise of the hissing steam rose the wail of the injured and the shrieks of the terror-stricken, mingled with which were the piteous appeals for assistance from men and women fast wedged in the broken timber and iron. As generally happens in these dreadful calamities, some marvelous hair-breadth escapes were experienced. Mr. Richard Sanderson, J. P., of Budle House, Northumberland, was journeying to London, accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and one son. The son escaped without a scratch. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson were both severely injured and their two daughters were killed. One of the latter appears to have met her sad fate instantaneously; the other survived for a few minutes until an attempt was being made to extricate her, when, after feebly articulating the words, 'Can you feel my hand?'—an appeal to those who had come to her aid—she expired. In one compartment was a gentleman with a family of young children, and all escaped without injury. The disaster, bad as it was, would have been worse but for the precaution taken by sending a man along the line with fog signals to meet the approaching express. What the lights failed to do the fog signals succeeded in doing—that was, to inform the driver of impending danger. The engine was reversed and speed somewhat reduced ere the fearful collision came."

WHO IS THIS?

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Standard*, in a recent letter descriptive of the pomp and splendor of the ceremonial of the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, says: "The great tent now presented a most brilliant appearance. In two lines in front of the central figures on the throne were the great Princes of India, ablaze with jewels. Behind them were their attendants, scarcely less brilliant. At the further end of the line stood the royal servants with fans and punkahs of crimson and gold, and other emblems of royalty. Behind were many other chiefs in wonderful diamonds and other precious stones. Among them the deputation from Nepaul and the Ambassadors from Burmah, with their pearl helmets. Officers of the fleet and army, civil officials in court dress, and several officers in foreign uniform, among them an American Colonel, who prints on his visiting card that he is 'inspecting the world.'"

INTIMIDATION IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, a Democratic paper, contains this statement: "The Republican journals make the point that if Toombs tells the truth about intimidation and bribery, Gordon, who denied such allegations, must have spoken ignorantly or falsely. The truth of the matter is that the State of Georgia was lawfully delivered from Radical plunderers by a fair election, and will be kept in the hands of the white people by similar means. If Gen. Toombs will specify as to his individual share in the 'intimidation and bribery' business, the world will be very much relieved."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 12, was one by James M. Miller, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 18.10 by 75, located on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, for $8,580, the buyer being Alfred Dickinson.

The remaining auctions of the day were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 275 Fourth avenue, south of Twenty-second street, 18th inst.; sale by Steele & Carter of a tract of land on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, March 13, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, west of Fourth avenue, March 14.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 12, was $460,490, as against $335,499, the figures for the previous week.

The sales announced to take place during the present week are numerous and many of them of importance. They deserve the notice of investors, and the auctions should be well attended.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, public sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 14.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, similar sale, A. Caski, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house 22 by 45, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 285 feet East of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 250 feet west of the public drive and 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 18.6 by 177.9 by 26.6 by 177.6, with buildings on Oak street, north side, 129 feet west of James street. Also similar sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 72.2 by 16 by 73.1, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 223 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, 350 feet east of Second avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of plot, 102.5 by 122.9 by 98.9 by 95, on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the Park Theatre. Lease dated March 24, 1868.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased, of the eight three-story and basement brick houses, each 16.8 by 45, with lots, each one-half the block in depth, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249 and 251, East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, between Second and Third avenues.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of six four-story brown-stone-front stores and French-flat houses, with lots each 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 20.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a three-story Philadelphia brick front house, with lot 22.10 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of Seventy-fourth street. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 435 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 174.5 by 284 by 95 by 8 by 71 by 246, on Railroad avenue, north-east corner of Fourth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 230 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 84.4 by 20 by 84.10, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 353 feet east of First avenue; lease dated Nov. 15, 1870; ground rent of $240 per annum.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 125 by 154 by 126.7 by 130.9, with improvements, on East Fifty-second street, south side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 291.8 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue; also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19 by 92, No. 535 East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B; also, similar sale, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 78.2 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 178.9 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the valuable property known as Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington street, north-east corner of Cedar street, embracing a plot of land 55.5 by 40.5 by 53.9 by 51.4, with the buildings thereon.

By H. B. Hertz & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by about 103.3, (irregular,) on West Fifteenth street, south side, 165 feet east of Seventh avenue; also, similar sale, Joseph P. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 236 by 105 by 314.7, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Lexington avenue; lease dated April 1, 1870, term twenty years, ground rent $490 per annum.

By John H. Platt, Esq., Assignee, in Brooklyn, on the premises, at 12 M., sale in bankruptcy of the property Nos. 50 and 51 John street, known as Rowe's Oil Works, together with other lots in the same vicinity.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two two-story brick-front houses, each 14 by 33.4, with plot 31 by 75, Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver street, east side, between Madison and Oak streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Governeur and Montgomery streets; also, the building, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water street, adjoining above.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Executor's sale of the two-story, attic, and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 23 by 78.6, No. 128 Sixth avenue, adjoining the south-east corner of Tenth street, with alley-way 3.6 feet in rear to Tenth street.

Friday, Feb. 18.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25.6 by 65, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 7 West Thirty-seventh street, north side, 219.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street. Also, at Newburg, this State, at 12 M., Assignee's sale in bankruptcy of the valuable property located at West Point known as Cozzen's Hotel.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue, and twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kieley, Esq., Referee, of two two-story brick buildings, with one lot 25 by 100, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 170 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick store and tenement and lot, 1st av., e. s., 37.9 ft. s. of 118th st., lot 18.10 x75	$8,580

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 11.

81st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 109x100 to Riverside Drive; William R. Burger to Lucretia G. Clowes	nom.
77th st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102; Michael H. Burke and wife to Richard Tobin	$3,500
52d st., s. s., 249.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x100.5; James Cunningham and wife to Henrietta Arnold	nom.
118th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., 201.10 to 117th st. x50; Eleanor J. Caldwell and husband to Albert S. Caldwell	250
Lexington av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 45th st., 20x80; same to same	nom.
81st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x100 to Riverside Drive; Joseph W. Clowes and wife to William R. Burger	nom.
Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. n. of 76th st., 25x75; Dedrich Dannaun and wife to Edmond Curry	15,000
Avenue A., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 76th st., 25x75; same to same	15,000
142d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x99.11; George F. Grout and wife to Horace A. Grout	6,000
54th st., n. s., 126 ft. w. 7th av., 24x98.9; Henry P. Goulden to Edward J. Mulvany	nom.
105th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100; Jeremiah D. Moore and wife to Cecelia L. Nottbeck	6,000
128th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11; Harriet L. Mora and husband to Joseta M. Mora	14,000
118th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. 2d av., 15x½ block; Rosa B. Mittnacht to Security Savings Bank	nom.
54th st., n. s., 126 ft. w. of 7th av., 24x98.9; Edward J. Mulvany to Louisa P. Goulden	nom.
47th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. 7th av., 16.8x100.4; William J. Preston and wife to James Culgin	17,000
Church st., s. e., No. 187, 50.2½ ft. s. White st., 25x75; Harris Poznanski and wife to Adolph Strauss	45,500
Same property; Betsey Levi and others to Harris Poznanski	nom.
1st av., w. corner of 54th st. 25.5x75; John C. Schwartz to Abram Michelbocher	nom.
139th st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, (½ part of, 23d Ward,) Mary Sherwood to Richard H. Teller	3,000
Porter & Bliss to A. B. Stewart, general assignment, benefit of creditors.	
4th av., s. e. corner of 25th st., 49.4¼x100; Julia Kuhn and husband to Sarah W. Wilson	91,000
120th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.10; John B. Harvey to John T. Hunt	60,000
Frankfort st., No. 55, (½ part of;) Isaac S. Coffin to Elizabeth R. Coffin	nom.
Division st., s. s., 215.10 ft. w. of Market st., 25x½ block; James D. Gibney to Catherine A. Gibney	nom.
Same property; Patrick Gibney and wife to James D. Gibney	nom.
1st av., e. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 7th st., 24.4x100; also, 7th st., n. e. corner of 1st av., 24.6x94; also, 60th st., s. s., 181.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.4x100.5; also, Fordham av., n. w. s., 125.6x233.2, 24th Ward; also, Fordham av., n. w. s., 88x228 to Madison av. x irregular, 24th Ward; Andrew J. Odell and wife to Ida P. Odell	80,000
Madison st., n. s., lot No. 15, 23.7x100, ¼ part of; Mary J. Garry and husband to Charles J. Killeen	nom.
63d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Isaac L. Devoe and wife to Theodore A. Stratton	20,200
54th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Peter L. Buchanan and wife to Francis W. Judge	14,450
49th st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 10th av., 42x100.5; Michael Hicks to Edward Mingey	12,000
52d st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 37.6x100.5; Joseph Setz and wife to Erhart Bücheler	19,000
49th st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 10th av., 21x100.5; Edward Mingey to Amelia Smith	6,000
2d av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 30th st., 20x75; Henry McCabe to Sarah J. J. McCaffery	7,500
49th st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 10th av., 21x100.5; Edward Mingey to Catherine Hicks	6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Park place, Nos. 49 and 51, lofts, 3 years and 3 months; George H. Bissell to Lewisohn Bros.	$3,750
Front st., Nos. 262 and 264, 4 years and two months; Joseph Levy to Carrie A. Schoenberg	1,500
3d av., n. w. corner 64th st., store and cellar, 4 years and 2 months; Patrick Farley to John Devine	1,100
15th st., West, No. 144, 3 years and 2 months; C. A. Hall to Benjamin R. Hovey	1,250
3d av., No. 464, store and basement; Abram Baumto Mary A. King	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$32,500 ONLY FOR A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $38,000 only for a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $20,000 only for a beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.: house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A MEDIUM-sized high-stoop stone-front house in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished, and in complete order, with every modern improvement; can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required; balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE IN 56th st., just west of 5th av., for sale at a low price. Built by Bradley, well finished and arranged and in fine order. Immediate possession if desired. Apply for further particulars at No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, (No. 264 West 42d st.,) between Broadway and 8th av., for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, corner 6th av. and 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL 20-FOOT HOUSE IN 56TH st., just west of 5th av., for sale at a low price. Built by Bradley, well finished and arranged, and in fine order; immediate possession if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE dwelling in complete order, frescoed from top to bottom; convenient to elevated railroad and near grand entrance to Park. For particulars apply at No. 932 8th av.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE from owners of well-located first-class houses and stores full particulars of properties that may be for sale or to rent, as we have applications for such. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., BETWEEN IRVING place and 3d av., three modern three-story high stoop dwellings: sizes 19x50x100; price reasonable, or will lease one unfurnished. Offices, No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE NEAR the Post Office; first class; extra-sized lot; with two fronts; cheap; cash or easy terms; possession at once. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, CLOSE TO 5TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.—A fine four-story house, 34 feet front; price, $40,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine st. for permits and further information. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A number of new first-class dwelling-houses; several finished in cabinet work and very perfect in arrangement. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front st., New-York, or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth N. J.

$4,500—TERMS TO SUIT, WILL PURCHASE new three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone houses, Croton water, marble mantels, Mott's ranges, Baltimore heater, stationary tubs, gas, &c.: street sewered and all assessments paid; three minutes' walk from Harlem and Morrisania steam-boats; five minutes to Harlem Railroad; corner house, $6,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two fine new houses, each containing ten rooms, cellar, pantries, &c.; they are built with great care, and situated on good high ground; lots 50x105; within a few minutes' walk of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Depots; forty trains daily; will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply personally or by letter to WILLIAM LEROY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the East River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED A VIRGINIA FARM with good buildings, fences, and water, in a healthy location in exchange for a fine farm thirty miles out on Erie Railway: offers will have to be in before 20th inst.; party leaves then to examine what is offered. Address VIRGINIA, Post Office Box 3,769, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL ITS FRANCHISE AND LANDS.

United States Circuit Court.—District of Indiana.—JONATHAN K. GAPIN vs. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Court made in the above entitled cause at the November Term, 1875, we Samuel B. Gookins, Special Master in Chancery, and Thomas Dowling, Resident Trustee, will offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, the Wabash and Erie Canal, with all its appurtenances and franchise, and also the lands and lots, now vested in the defendants, as directed by the said decree.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said canal and lands will be sold on the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder to be paid within one year from that time, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and with approved security; all sales subject to approval by the Court. A detailed description of the property to be sold may be had upon application, either personally or by mail, to Charles Butler, Esquire, No. 12 Wall street, in the City of New-York, or to

S. B. GOOKINS, Special Master in Chancery.
THOMAS DOWLING, Resident Trustee.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 13, 1876. ja24-1aw5wM

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,

EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side. 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each; and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall street and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute without reserve or limit.

For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under foreclosure, the EXTRA CHOICE, ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, FINISHED, AND FRESCOED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 7 WEST 37TH ST., (two doors from the Brick Church on Murray Hill;) house 25.6 by about 65 feet, lot half the block. Maps and particulars of Anderson & Man, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, No. 54 Wall st., or of V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., and branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

N. B.—Permits to view this superb residence can be obtained of the auctioneer, at either of his offices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY MUTUAL LIFE INsurance Company, of very valuable property on Railroad avenue and 4th st., Morrisania, and near the depot, by H. N. CAMP, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange, on 15th day of February; 175 feet on Railroad av. by 280, with improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week. CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—ALL OF A four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, except the second floor, retained by owner, who desires board for self and wife in lieu of rent; must be a strictly private, responsible family. Address INVALID, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT, FURNISHed or unfurnished, an elegant four-story stone dwelling in complete order, frescoed from top to bottom, near grand entrance to Park, and convenient to elevated railroad. Apply at No. 932 8th av.

TO LET—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story and attic English basement houses, Nos. 215 and 247 West 23d st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO RENT—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished at greatly reduced rates; immediate possession or May 1 next.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st., over "Moir's."

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.

To let, the very desirable building, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place; six stories, 29x100.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED English basement-houses, at reduced rents, 10th st., near 5th av.; fine order and very desirable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address G. D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.

Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY; STORE ABOUT 25x120, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; modern building, opposite the New-York Hotel; premises can be leased together or separately, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine street.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement, about 25 by 130; well lighted and well located for the book trade; in good order. Can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FIRST FLOOR NO. 198 BROADWAY at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—NINE-STORY BUILDING, CORNER Greenwich and Reade sts.; the entire building except the part occupied by Thompson & Conklin. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

BROADWAY AND 40TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American men and women under twenty-five for bath and office.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do laundry or cleaning work by the day or week; best of references. Address the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist in Washing and Ironing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very neat and respectable, and recommended by best City families as a very good chamber-maid and waitress and an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR WAITress.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer, and understands waiting thoroughly, and would do both works in a small family; has excellent testimonials. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; two years' City references. Address M. W., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman, to assist with the washing and ironing; well recommended and competent in either capacity; good worker; would do general house-work and make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid and a good washer and ironer; understands waiting at table; is but a short time in this country; has good old-country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house; no objection to country. Address M. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER.—By a Swedish girl with the best City references: a competent, neat, and agreeable girl; a smart worker; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting; will assist with the washing, or would do the general house-work in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to wait on lady; very best City reference. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work in a boarding-house or school; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, and do plain sewing and take care of children; two years' City reference. Call at No. 249 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do anything, and is willing and obliging; will go to the country. Call at No. 237 East 62d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, in a first-class family as thorough chamber-maid. Apply by letter, with address, to G. Y., No. 162 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call on or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDish girl, (Protestant,) as good plain cook; speaks good English; is honest, willing, and obliging; would do the washing of a small private family; best City references. Call at Swedish Servant Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, ENGLISH, IN A private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker and butter maker; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 234 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN (CORDON BLEU) as cook in a private family; City or country; understands meats, game, and poultry thoroughly, also pastry, creams, ices, bread, biscuit, and French rolls; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER maid and Waitress.—By two respectable German girls; well able to work; both intelligent and industrious; a good opportunity to get two good girls; City or country. Call at the German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; cooking bread, biscuits soups, &c.; in every way a responsible, competent girl for City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A French young woman just arrived; she is fully competent to do any kind of house-work duties or care child or children, sew, &c; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish references from last employer; City or country. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended young woman as first-class cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes nice soups; very good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; gets up nice made dishes; sober, neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, and competent girl; makes excellent bread and biscuit; is industrious and faithful; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., one door above 53d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERman woman; can cook, wash, iron, and do general house-work; for City or country; good references; can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS AN excellent cook and baker; will assist with the coarse washing if required; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND VERY EXPERIenced young woman: understands all styles of good cooking; has good up-town reference. Call or address Kate, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class professed cook; is a splendid baker of bread, cake and biscuit; will take full charge of the kitchen if required; understands marketing; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 675 5th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL servant by a neat, industrious girl; is a first-class washer and ironer and good cook; a reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS—Protestants, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house, or the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL HIGHLY RECOMMENDED from her last place, which she has just left; understands the business perfectly in all its branches; is neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up-stairs office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY colored girl, with best of reference; civil, obliging, competent, and useful for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl; is an excellent family cook and a good laundress; is neat and tidy; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN COOK meats, soups, and game, also all kinds of American desserts and pastry; would go a short distance in the country; excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK, who has several years' practice; is an excellent baker, and is neat in her kitchen. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family: understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook; can do all kinds of family baking; willing to assist at washing; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 307 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 567 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; is a good baker; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 209 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, Room No. 5.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS COMPEtent for any kind of cooking; has best of City references as competent cook, &c. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best City references. Call at No. 505 6th av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron; is a good laundress; City reference. Call to-day at No. 241 West 22d st., rear house, fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; wages no object; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook. Call on or address French Cook, No. 525 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do cooking and plain washing; best City references. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., front basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; is a good baker; has City reference. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth-floor bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 304 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker would take the work of a few first-class families; none to surpass in fitting dresses over equal to new; or would take a position as cutter and fitter in some first-class house; best of City references. Call at No. 693 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $1 50 per day; can use sewing-machine. Call at No. 200 West 36th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, willing to go out by the day, or take work home; first-class references. Call at No. 215 West 28th st. Ring the second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, by the day or week; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; perfect fitter by Taylor's system; stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; country not objected to; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in latest French styles; a few more engagements by day or week; best reference. Address M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants the work of some first-class families by the day; cuts, fits, and trims stylishly; has been fore-lady in a dress-making establishment; dresses made over equal to new. Address L. E. N., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKing done; dresses artistically cut and fitted, and elaborately trimmed, at the lowest prices; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes engagements in private families by the day; operates on different machines. Address Mme. Gaffier, No. 78 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER who can cut and fit, in a family, by the week or month; can give good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 14th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer wishes a few customers; would go out and cut and fit ladies, and take the work home. Address Mrs. O'Leary, No. 256 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—By a respectable young woman with fifteen years' testimonials from her last place; very good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG SWEDish woman, in City or country; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful, at moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; good plain cook; two years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, FOR general house-work, or as chamber-maid and waitress; splendid City reference. Call at No. 302 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who is not afraid to work, to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 East 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK OR SEWING.—BY A REspectable woman; would go out by the day or week; no objection to live with a respectable family. Call at No. 56 West 28th st., to dress-maker.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant Swedish girl, speaks good English, to do general house-work; is a good cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very competent young Protestant woman, as first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress make, &c.; can take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe; dresses hair nicely; unexceptionable testimonials; very neat and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH lady's maid, who has very fine taste, in a first-class family; understands perfectly dress-making and hair-dressing; best City reference. Address No. 182 6th av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; can dress hair well, and a good worker on dresses; cad give good reference. Address A. E. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady's maid and seamstress; she can do all kinds of sewing; is a good hair dresser; would take care of growing children; good City reference. Address R. S. Y., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent French lady's maid, dress-maker, and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address L. D. S., Box 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; fluting, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; would take chamber-work and laundress; best City testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very well recommended young woman; is a competent laundress; can flute and polish; is a clear washer and starcher; has no objection to do the chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; THOR-oughly competent in all branches; plain and fancy washing; has excellent references for competency and good character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; would also do chamber-work if required; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of the finest washing, French fluting, &c.; most respectable recommendations for character and capability; City or country. Apply at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up-stairs office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, and to assist in chamber-work; understands all kinds of fluting; eight years' reference from last place. Seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up all kinds of laces, fluting and puffing; City or country; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman; competent infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; or would take care of growing children; is a good plain seamstress; will make herself useful; good City testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended young woman; has lived three years with her former employer, who can be seen; she is capable to bring a baby up on the bottle and take the entire care; is also a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a superior groom; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and very willing and industrious; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced nurse and seamstress; and would assist with chamber-work; has City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st., near Broadway.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR LADY'S MAID.—By an educated and very capable girl, for City or country; has very best City references and will try to please her employer. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of children; no objection to chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the grocery store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO AN INvalid lady or gentlemen; gentlemen preferred; good references. Address Mrs. J. B., 221 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse for one or more children; is well qualified to instruct in the rudiments of her native language, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMan as infant's nurse, or as nurse to an invalid lady; is competent of either; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble person as maid and seamstress; would assist with children or chamber-work; ten years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 229 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person in a private family as seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, all kinds of family work, and working on dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at 26 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR take work home; would like the custom of a few Jewish families; can cut and make ladies' and children's undergarments perfectly; terms reasonable. Call or address, all week, No. 135 West 28th st., third floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress, or maid; speaks French; has her own machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW a place in an orphan asylum to mend and make boys' clothes; has good reference. Call at No. 590 3d av., two stairs up, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 567 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's and all the leading sewing machines, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call on or address Miss Anderson, 544 3d av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SMART YOUNG colored girl, to do up-stairs work or house-work; City or country; wages no object. Call at Mrs. Reynold's New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

WEST SIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 270 West 34th st., over savings bank.—Servants, male and female, for City or country.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; understands salad dressings of all kinds and the care of silver; can take a man's place; best of recommendations; City or country. Apply at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up-stairs office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of the situation; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, A SUperior waitress; has the best references as to competency and good moral character; family going South. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPEtent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Call at 319 East 21st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts finely polished; French fluting, puffing, &c., in superior style; families by the dozen or month; City reference for ability and honesty. By Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., one flight up, in the rear.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and would assist in washing if required; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WASHING.—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like some gentlemen's and ladies', or a nice family washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS families' or gentlemen's washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th st.

WASHING.—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENtlemen or ladies, or will go out by the day. Address Mrs. Carney, No. 439 East 11th st.

WASHING.—A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES GENtlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; is a very good laundress; best City references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's washing at her own residence; good open-air drying; good references. Call or address Mrs. White, No. 656 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day; prices reasonable. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her house, or to go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 675 5th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS gentlemen's and families' washing at her home; good reference. No. 469 West 42d st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED SIXTEEN, living with his parents, at any kind of business; best reference. Address James Feely, No. 239 West 35th st.

A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY YEARS wishes work of any kind. Address J. F. Riley, No. 50 Cliff st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address W. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH MALE cook, well posted in pastry, desires a place in a private family. Address George, No. 76 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; has five years' first-class City reference; can drive two or four in hand. Call on or address P. H., No. 129 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; understands the business thoroughly; no objection to the country; eleven years' reference from last employers. Call on or address P. C., No. 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man as coachman and groom; has five years' City reference from last place; is temperate and willing to be useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 128 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; seven years of best City reference; disengaged in consequence of family selling out. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly, willing to be useful; very best City reference from his last employer, whom he has just left. Address R. F., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY, or Stilling's, 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE MAN (Protestant) as a first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best of reference can be had by applying to W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH twelve years' references; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious. Apply at, or address Coachman, ice-cream saloon, No. 384 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; understands both duties thoroughly; can milk; good City driver; City and country references. Address A. A. W., No. 322 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; has four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. C., No. 50 4th av., at R. Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; best City references; no objections to the country. Address Holloway Brothers, No. 216 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; best City references from last employer. Call on or address No. 41 East 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Call or address No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' reference; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 164 West 47th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, thoroughly competent; or for a gentleman's T cart; weight, nine stone; excellent City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO INCUMbrance) who has thorough knowledge of his duties, and of good habits; six years' excellent City reference. Call on or address M. Logan, No. 31 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City or country; best City and other references. Address M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of references. Address C. A., No. 29 West 13th st.

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY AN American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years, with no children or incumbrance; man thoroughly understands every branch of farming, working machinery, raising stock; wife is an excellent butter-maker, and a good hand at raising poultry; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTant German married man with family; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and fruit, laying out ground, care of horses; is willing and obliging; sixteen years' reference. Address J. Gardner, Bloomfield, N. J.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man as footman and groom; thoroughly understands the business, and can come well recommended. Call on Monday, or address W. Mc., at Stilling's, No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the care and management of stock; has had twenty years' experience; best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS greenhouses, graperies, &c.; will be disengaged the first of March; a good opportunity for those requiring the services of a first-class man. Address Horticulturist, seed-store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND florist by a married man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address J. B. N., Westport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; IS A thorough gardener in all its branches; has twenty-three years' experience in this country; good references. Address R. H., West Chester village.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; or to take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. R., No. 67 Nassau st., in seed store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A FIRST-class Protestant single man; understands his business thoroughly; full charge of dining-room, making all kinds of salads and preparing wines for table; no objection to City or country. Address R., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has lived with first-class families; has a full knowledge of his business; references. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer and Butler; has the best testimonials; honest, sober, willing, competent; single; of good appearance. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER OR STEWARD IN HOTEL OR Boarding-house.—By an Englishman, aged thirty years, who is very competent, to act as head waiter or steward; can give best references and undoubted security. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best references from the City; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR VALET—By an Englishman; has the most satisfactory City reference. Address T. G., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN as head waiter in hotel or large boarding-house; best City reference. Address C. C., 161 West 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping, single and double entry; must have good references and work for moderate salary. Address, with references and salary expected, E. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A family, of two a middle-aged Protestant woman; one who can go home nights; must be well-recommended; wages not to exceed $12 per month. Call at No. 210 East 46th st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FRENCH OR SWISS lady's maid; a Protestant preferred. Address H. V. A., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class waitress; must be thoroughly competent and have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st., between 9 and 1.

SALESMEN WANTED.—IN DRESS-GOODS DEpartment; also, salesmen for men's furnishing goods. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
from White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1
JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellard..........Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA..........WEDNESDAY..........FEB. 16
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 19
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..........Feb. 15.
ALPS..........March 1.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.
ATLAS..........March 9.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN...Sat., March 4
SALIER.....Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER....Sat., March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO..........Feb. 16 | HINDOO..........March 11
OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.
J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Bondholders of this road should not deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company under a mistaken impression as to the STRENGTH of the "Balestier Plan" of reorganization. Many bondholders who deposited their bonds in that company have REVOKED all the powers given the Balestier Committee. The question is "which is the best plan?" Neither should bondholders be misled by statements limiting the time for deposit of bonds under EITHER plan or threatening that "the sale of the road will now proceed!" There is time enough for all bondholders to consider well the two plans.
J. WYMAN JONES, Chairman Committee.
OFFICE COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.
New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, Trustees.
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A sufficient number of the shareholders having paid in their contributions toward legal expenses to warrant the Protective Committee in proceeding with defensive measures they have organized for a vigorous opposition to the foreclosure of the gold bond mortgage. Able counsel has been retained, and a careful examination of the case has developed many very strong points in our favor, both in law and equity.

Contributions are still received from stockholders who desire to join in the movement.
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman,
No. 2 Exchange court.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST.,
(P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.—Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTY BONDS OF THE States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, by G. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at the private residence
NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.,
at 10:30 o'clock.

To be seen on Monday and Tuesday by permit only, to be obtained from the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to have a gentleman and his wife board with them; to those tired of boarding-houses or hotels, this would offer an agreeable change. Address E. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, second floor, large, finely-furnished rooms; references exchanged; 43d st., between 5th and Madison av. Address A. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room on third and two on fourth floor; running water; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; references. No. 26 West 16th st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

$17 PER WEEK.—LARGE ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, with fire and gas; suitable for gentleman and wife; good board; house first-class. No. 212 West 43d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5—WITH BOARD—AN ENtire second floor, elegantly furnished; also a single room for gentleman; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished suite of rooms to rent, on parlor floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two rooms to let, with or without board. Address G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECond floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DESIRing rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOME room, second floor; private bath; excellent board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first-class board.

HALL ROOMS IN NO. 303 EAST 18TH st., with board; nice location and house almost a private one. Address E. E. H., No. 303 East 18th st.

NO. 357 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT LARGE and small rooms, with board in private family; one minute from Elevated Road Station.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR. PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1,016 SPRUCE ST.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms and a single room, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Very pleasant rooms, with board; singly or en suite.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, ON third floor, to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERMAnent board in a private family at $45 per month. Address COMFORT, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED FLOOR—CONSISTING OF TWO double rooms with closets; third story; fire and gas, use of bath and parlors; private house; without board; will be let reasonable; references exchanged. No. 145 West 41st st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, gas, fire if needed; also two small rooms; terms moderate; references required and given. No. 71 West 10th st.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A WELL-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR to let to one or two young men; cheap rent to acceptable party. Inquire at No. 251 West 37th st.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen; all modern conveniences; at No. 80 West 12th st.; reference required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO 1ST OF APRIL, FOR A SMALL family, part of a house, central location, with improvements, for housekeeping; rent $400 to $500; references exchanged. Answers to E. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.

An excursion steamer leaves New-York every three weeks for Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the Transfer books will be closed and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

74TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady; Ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, FROM MAY 1, in a respectable neighborhood, a medium-sized high-stoop house, with all improvements, at a rent not exceeding $1,000 per annum; not above 30th st. preferred. Address J. H. O., care of Sterling & Day, No. 97 Gold st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON THE AVEnue, corner preferred, for which free and clear near-by property and cash will be paid. THOVF & CO., No. 1,238 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ANOTHER EXTRA MATINEE.
In response to the general call for a
second MID-WEEK MATINEE, and for
the accommodation of SUBURBAN VISITORS.
Mr. DALY begs to announce a performance
of the greatly successful drama of
PIQUE!
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 1.
*,*The performance WILL TERMINATE in time for visitors to take the 4:45 TRAIN for home.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
All Former Efforts Surpassed.
Largest, Funniest, and Best Entertainment in the City.
Handsomest Ballet in the World.
Olio of Sixty Artists—The Very Cream of Varieties.
Fattie Stewart's Tricks. | Demonio, New Tableaux, French Dances. | Jas. Messenger, Aubrey & Moulton, Annie Morton.
Don't go Tommy.
Evenings, 8; Tues., Thurs., and Saturday Matinees, 2.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor, Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.
Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and saturday.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.
"Parting," song, F. L. Ritter, 40c.; "Daisy's Dream," piano, Meininger, 50c.; "Those Golden Hours," Keens, 35c.; "Pond Lily," mazurka, Dora, 50c.; "Slavery Days," Braham, 40c.; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 35c.; "Hush Thee, My Baby," Macirone, 40c.; the "Sunny Side," for Sunday-schools, 35c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 160 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

DR. JOHN LORD,
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY at 11:30,
DANTE.
BROOKLYN—ATHENÆUM, TUESDAY, at 11.
CHARLEMAGNE.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—THOMAS P. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons, day or evening, and prepares gentlemen or ladies practically for business.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. DEGRAAF and JAMES COCHRANE, Jr., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1876.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered, that the said John P. Degraaf do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served on said John P. Degraaf, by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance.

{ SEAL OF THE COURT. } Witness, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1876.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
ja31-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Archibald Johnston, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the first day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated NEW-YORK, on the 7th day of February, 1876.
f71aw-3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES CAHM, ADOLPHE SALMON, and MARX FRIBOURG, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Cahm, Adolphe Salmon, and Marcus Fribourg, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel A. Cohen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK KIRCHNER and MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the third day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Kirchner and Michael O'Neill, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
(Signed.) MATTHEW J. KEELEY, Assignee.
f14-1aw3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS J. BARRETTO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of RICHARD O'BRIEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the City of Paterson, in said district, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of John S. Barkalow, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, A. D. 1867; and you, the said bankrupt, and all others the creditors of said bankrupt, are hereby notified to be present at said meeting.—Dated, Jersey City on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1876. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, Assignee,
Washington st., Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of James L. Stevens, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM O. GILES, Assignee, No. 22 East 49th st., New-York City.
f14-1aw3wM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BEEMAN & KRAFT, of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Peter U. Fowler, of the City of Yonkers, all persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified and requested to present them forthwith, with their vouchers, to
J. P. SANDERS, Attorney for Assignee,
f7-1aw6w-M* City of Yonkers, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, and Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.
Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16,
First time, after careful preparation,
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S
New comedy in four acts,
BRASS.
Characters by Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss ROSE LISLE, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Mrs. BRUTONE, Messrs. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, LEWIS MORRISON, J. C. PADGETT, VINING BOWERS, C. NORRIS, W. J. COGSWELL, F. LANGLEY, CYRIL SEARLE, J. W. BRUTONE, J. P. COOKE, C. ROSENE.
New drop curtain by VOEGTLIN; new scenery, MATT MORGAN, CHARLES HENRY, GEORGE HEINEMANN. BOX OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Mr. Brougham's fine drama, replete with
ROMANTIC INTEREST and POWERFUL EFFECTS,
entitled
JOHN GARTH,
With
CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........JOHN GARTH
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, and every evening until further notice,
LUCILLE WESTERN
In her unrivaled impersonation of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
In the emotional drama of
EAST LYNNE.
Supported by Mr. J. B. Studley and an excellent company. General admission, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Evening at 8. | Matinée at 2.
C. W. BARRY and LOUIS ALDRICH in Barry's four-act Centennial drama, THE SPY. | LOUISE SYLVESTER, A. H. SHELDON, T. WOOD, H. STEWART, L. R. WILLARD, &c., in the ROLL OF THE DRUM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. and 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OSCAR C. FERRIS, as Executor, Catharine A. Ferris and Aline Ferris, as Executrices of the last will and testament of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MOLLER, Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, William W. Spence, James C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., Jules Sazerac, and Joseph H. Godwin, as Assignee of William Moller and others for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Elizabeth J. Moller: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number twenty-four Park place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 24 Park Place, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of November, 1875. G. M. THOMPSON,
ja10-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NILES, Eliza W. Niles, his wife; Henry A. Lee, Caroline E. House, Eliza E. Demarest, Guy R. Pelton, Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix of Thomas Butler, deceased; Margaret Read, Joseph N. Graves, Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York; Norman W. Dodge, Titus B. Meigs, George E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Thomas M. Wyatt, Receiver of George W. Niles; Thomas Read, and Lavinia Schoonmaker, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1876.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1876.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ABRAHAM L. GRABFELDER and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, composing the firm of A. L. GRABFELDER & CO., plaintiffs, against BENJAMIN MORDECAI and LEON A. MORDECAI, composing the firm of BENJAMIN MORDECAI & SON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one hundred and forty-four 42-100 dollars, with interest from the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1875. JAMES OTIS HOYT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1876.
JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja31-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—CONRAD BROWN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEUNELL, Kate Keunell, his wife; Rosina Dorn, Augustus Thau, individually and as Trustee of Rosina Dorn, formerly Williams; Joseph A. Haynes, The People of the State of New-York, Henry Dorn, Barbara Dorn, his wife; John Dorn, and Amelia Dorn, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1876.
LAWRENCE & WAEHNER, Plaintiff's attorneys.
f14-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CARLOTTA PESSELS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM PESSELS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of January, 1876.
GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja31-1aw6wM*

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
85TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19.
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
, NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th inst.,
FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.
12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
Second suburban Pique Matinée, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Rosina..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Berta (first appearance)..........Signorina LAMBERTI
Count Almaviva..........Mr. TOM KARL
Figaro (first appearance)..........Signor FERRANTI
Dr. Bartolo..........Signor BACELLI
Don Basilio, Signor COLETTI. Fiorello...Signor LOTTI
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........Signor TOMASI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16—IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.
General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location. Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Ballman's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER....Lessees and Managers
QUEEN AND WOMAN | This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.
In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1876, for the benefit of the German Emigrant House, No. 16 State st., with the kind assistance of the artists, Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Miss F. Rokohl, soprano; and Messrs. C. Fritsch, tenor; S. Liebling and F. V. Gogh, piano; H. Brandt, violin; A. Hoch, violin; M. Liebling, accompanist, and the choirs of St. Matthew's and St. John's Churches. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra, at the door on the evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
A. Elliott Nash's ceramic collection
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS,
Feb. 16 and 17, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from* 12 *to* 36 *months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAIR OF CLOSE-MATCHED horses, not under fifteen and one-half hands high, nor younger than seven years; must be sound, kind, gentle, and show full mile in three minutes to pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and full description, L. W. A., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, would like a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 to do strictly commission business. References undoubted. Address W. A. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good-will of restaurant No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately, as above.
B. F. STILES.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—MAY 1—THE GOOD WILL and furniture for sale; part payment taken in board; references must be satisfactory. Address LOCATION, Station D.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. Griffith & Co., No. 40 Vesey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, JR., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executrix and Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

REVIVAL WORK.

EFFORTS OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

SIX MEETINGS HELD AT THE HIPPODROME YESTERDAY — THE CONGREGATIONS LARGE — FERVID ADDRESSES BY MR. MOODY AND OTHERS—THE REVIVALISTS PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS.

In response to the announcement that Mr. Moody would deliver an "address to Christians" at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, about four thousand persons assembled at that time in the large hall of the Hippodrome. Previous to the arrival of the revivalists, the choir, of which there were only a few members present, sang several selections from Mr. Sankey's collection of hymns. Mr. Moody's address was an appeal to Christian workers to labor more earnestly for the conversion of those around them; to Christian fathers and mothers to put forth all their powers to bring their children to Christ; and lastly, to Sunday-school teachers to work more faithfully in teaching their scholars the way to the Saviour. He spoke in a very emphatic and impressive manner, and at the close of his address a large portion of the people were in tears, and many handkerchiefs might be seen, both among the audience in the body of the room and those on the platform. Mr. Sankey, during the progress of the meeting, sang one solo. His voice seems to be failing somewhat, being neither so strong nor as full as when the meetings were held in Brooklyn. In order to facilitate the opening and closing of the outside door, there is placed on the platform, immediately behind Mr. Moody, a telegraph instrument, by means of which gongs at the various doors are rung and the required signals given. Mr. Moody announced as the opening hymn, "Hold the Fort," after the singing of which Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., led the audience in prayer. Almost before the prayer was finished Mr. Moody jumped up and requested the ushers to close the doors. This was to accommodate Mr. Sankey, who sang as a solo, "Go Work To-day in my Vineyard." A portion of the fourth chapter of John, beginning at the twenty-ninth verse, was read by Mr. Moody, which was followed by the singing of the thirty-ninth hymn, "The Old, Old Story."

Mr. Moody took as his text John iv., 35: "Say not ye There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest."

He said: Now, I think, if it could ever be said in regard to any work that the harvest was ripe and ready for the reapers, it is the City of New-York. A number have asked how the work has opened and what are the prospects? I have been able to say that it has never opened anywhere as it has in the City of New-York. I never had so much encouragement in any place where I have ever been, and now the work is going to depend upon the reapers, I think, more than anything else. Not so much on the preacher—not so much upon the way our friend Sankey sings. When the spirit comes, it is a very little thing how a man speaks or sings, but it is how he works. If every one of these Christian workers is now ready to go to work as the woman did at the well, who said, "Come and see a man who told me all that ever I did," and the result will be wonderful. It seems as if the whole City is ready to be brought to Christ. You can hardly meet a man but who is concerned about the great question of eternity, and the work depends upon the watchmen. I was very much impressed by the importance of this, and how we ought to speak and ought to walk, when I went home on Friday night, in company with two friends. We were talking about the meeting, and I heard footsteps behind. Instead of passing, however, the person followed close behind, and I thought perhaps it might be a man who was trying to be a Christian. I asked one of my friends, "What would you tell a man who asked you how he was to be saved?" The man then passed us, and as he passed he said, "I, too, would like to hear the answer to that question." On talking with him, I found he had been carrying a burden on his heart for five months. I would like to say to our fathers and mothers, if you are anxious for the salvation of your children, and will set your hearts upon their salvation, and are willing to make sacrifices, turn aside from your company and from festivals and parties, and spend a good deal of time in your closets in prayer. Your sons and daughters will then be brought under the influence of the spirit of God. God will bless your efforts. It is not a time to criticise the reapers, and for judging others who are in the work, but it is high time that every one of us was up and at it; it is time we were leading sinners into the Master's fold. There are a great many fathers and mothers who do not labor for the salvation of their children, because they think they are too young. It is not true. We will have to dismiss this idea, that the child must grow up to manhood, and that the devil must sow tares in their hearts before they are brought to Christ. I believe that idea comes from the very pit of hell. He is the same Saviour to-day as when He said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." There is no story like that of the cross, and there is no child too young to be brought to Jesus. I do not know of any one who can lead the children to Christ as well as the fathers and mothers, for they can make impressions on their children that will last through life. What we want is that the children will be acquainted with Jesus, so that when they get to heaven they will not be strangers. If they know Him they will not be afraid to die. Let us take our children in the arms of our faith and take them to Jesus. I want to speak a word to Sunday-school teachers. What we want is to bring our scholars into the meetings. It is a sweet sight to see teachers coming in night after night, bringing in their classes or perhaps but one or two at a time, and asking us to pray for their classes. Whole classes may be brought to Jesus, and we are not going to let these special meetings go unless they are brought to the Saviour. Now, it seems to me, is a good harvest time, and if you will only work for your scholars there will be great results during the next thirty days. I feel that in the Sunday-school we begin at the wrong end. We tell them all about Bible scenes and times, and then try to bring them to the Saviour. I believe we should first convert them and then instruct them in the things of the Bible.

The speaker stopping suddenly said, "We will have to bring our meeting to a close, as I promised to keep you only forty-five minutes. I will close with the benediction and let you go." He then pronounced the benediction.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

An audience numbering fully six thousand, and composed entirely of women, assembled in the Hippodrome at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The interest in the cause and object of the meetings showed itself more plainly than on any other occasion during the day. It was not to be seen by any loud outburst of religious feeling, but to a person viewing the people from the platform, where all the faces could be seen, it was apparent that all were deeply moved. And when Mr. Moody told one of his many touching stories illustrative of the truths he was presenting, the teaching seemed to go home to every heart. During the meeting many were in tears. When Mr. Moody requested those who wished that prayers might be offered in their behalf to rise about one hundred stood up. After the meeting the inquiry rooms were well filled. The services of the afternoon were opened by the singing of the hymn, "The Great Physician now is near," and prayer by D. Stuart Dodge. Mr. Sankey then sang "The ninety and nine," previous to which, however, he offered a short prayer, beseeching "God's blessing on the little hymn," and praying that it might reach many a heart now unconverted. Mr. Moody spoke from Luke iv., 18: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." He said: I have spoken a great many times in this City, but have never had the privilege of preaching the Gospel, with one exception. That was about fifteen years ago, when I preached in the Tombs; and I come to-day to preach the Gospel to you. A great many people have a false idea of the Gospel. The Gospel means "good-spell," or in other words, "God's spell." It is God saying to man "I am not imputing to men their sins, but am trying to forget them." In the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, the mission of Christ is expounded. There were seven things Christ came to do. He came to preach the Gospel to the poor. He was sent to heal the broken hearts. He came to proclaim liberty to the captive. He came to give sight to the blind. He came to set at liberty them that are oppressed, to open the doors to the captive, and proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord. Christ, when reading in the synagogue, stops in the verse here and does not read further, where it speaks about the "day of vengeance." By and by the Lord will come back and open the book where he left off and there will be no hope. You may cry for mercy, but the doors will be closed. But I have not come to tell you that. I have come to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Christ came to bring the glad tidings of the Gospel and to heal the sick. Some people, when you bring them the Gospel, put on a long face, as though you had brought them an invitation to an execution or a funeral, or to a dry, stupid lecture or sermon. The Gospel of the Son of God is the best news earth ever heard. It is glad tidings. I want to tell you why I like the Gospel. I don't believe that God calls upon us to believe the Gospel unless He gives us a reason. I love it because it has taken from me three or four of the bitterest enemies I ever had. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. I don't think it needs any one to prove to you that death is a terror. I see many of you with badges of mourning, and I need not tell you of the terrors of death. To-day would be a joyful day to me if death should come to me upon this platform and say, "Mr. Moody, I must take you." There is another enemy, and that is sin. My sins are all taken away, so that I will not have to confront them at the Judgment Day. The dread of the Judgment Day is also taken away. Jesus Christ was wounded for us.

He then called upon those who requested prayers to rise, whereupon a large number stood up. He then led in a fervent prayer in their behalf, and then all bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. While the audience were in this attitude Mr. Sankey sang in a very touching manner "Almost Persuaded." The congregation sang the fifty-fourth hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," and the benediction was pronounced.

THE MEN'S MEETING.

The first meeting exclusively for men held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey was in every respect a great success. Last evening the large hall of the Hippodrome was crowded from the floor to the upper tier of seats with an audience composed of 7,000 men. Great crowds were standing about the railing, which extends around the upper seats, and the whole meeting was in great contrast with the women's meeting held in the afternoon. Looking over the former the eye was relieved by the gay colors worn by the ladies; but in the evening there was a dull monotony owing to the universally dark colors worn by the men. The meeting was opened by the hymn, "Sowing the Seed," sung as a solo by Mr. Sankey. Mr. Moody then read a chapter of Scripture. Mr. Sankey sang the "Ninety and Nine" as a solo. During the singing not a sound was to be heard in the room. Mr. Moody then repeated the sermon which he delivered at the women's meeting. During the delivery of the discourse, the rain coming down in a heavy shower rattled on the roof and attracted Mr. Moody's attention. Stopping for a moment as if to gather force, he said with great earnestness and feeling: "O! may God rain down the blessings of Heaven on you, and may it come to your thirsty souls as the rain comes to-night to the thirsty earth." The sermon did not lose force because of its repetition, but rather gained in strength and fervor. After a prayer and solo, "Come home, you who are weary at heart," by Mr. Sankey, the audience separated, some going into the inquiry-rooms, others remaining in their seats, and others leaving the building. While the choir were singing "There is a fountain filled with blood," Mr. Moody invited the members of the audience into the inquiry-rooms, where they would find Mr. Sankey together with ministers and laymen. This invitation was very generally responded to, and it is estimated that during the course of the evening several hundreds were conversed with in regard to personal religion.

THE PRAYER-MEETING.

At the close of the service for men those remaining in the room came forward and sat in the body of the hall in front of the platform, and a prayer-meeting was begun. "Sweet Hour of Prayer" was sung, and then followed a few moments of silent prayer. During the latter Mr. Moody knelt at his small stand on the platform. Rev. Dr. John Hall led in prayer. A hymn was then sung in order to allow those who felt so inclined to retire into the inquiry-rooms, Mr. Moody himself going with them. Dr. Hall then took the meeting in charge, and continued it for ten minutes longer. He delivered a very brief but pointed address, in which he besought the audience "for Christ's sake, for their own sake," to seek the Saviour. He said that now was the accepted time, and if there were any there who put off the day of salvation until a more convenient season, that more convenient season might never come. Their acceptance or refusal might decide the whole of their future lives. "I Need Thee Every Hour" was sung by the choir, and the audience then dispersed.

THE OVERFLOW AND YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS.

While the men's meeting was being carried on in the large hall an "overflow" meeting, with an audience of about three thousand persons, was held in the small hall. Of this meeting Mr. William E. Dodge assumed the leadership, and after a short service of song, under the direction of Prof. Thatcher, of Boston, he read the fourth chapter of Luke. This was the same chapter that was being read by Mr. Moody in the opposite room. Drs. Tucker and Booth and Mr. Streeter each spoke a few words to the people, impressing upon them the importance of a decision in the matter of salvation, and urging them to make the decision then. Invitations were thrown out to the audience to go into the inquiry-rooms, and as the result of them the smaller rooms were filled.

The overflow meeting was followed by a young men's meeting, which was led by Mr. McBirney, of the Young Men's Christian Association. He opened the meeting with prayer, and then read the third chapter of John. Those who wished to be brought before God in prayer were requested to rise. Many rose, and after a prayer by Mr. Jefferson many passed into the inquiry-rooms.

NEW-JERSEY REVIVALS.

The wigwam in Paterson last evening was the scene of a mammoth temperance and religious demonstration. The affair was under the auspices of the Good Templars, who, forming in line in Hemlet Hall, marched in a body to the wigwam. The Silk Weavers' Association were also present in a body. The singing was led by a choir of about one hundred persons from the Good Templar lodges of Paterson and Little Falls. The services began at 7:30, and, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance was very full. The addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Thomas Heywood and S. W. Decker, of Paterson; J. B. Gibbs and Mrs. H. C. Parks, of New-York, and others, from Paterson. The speakers enforced religious with temperance teachings, and a number of the hymns of Moody and Sankey were sung. The Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson, which has been for some weeks the scene of a revival with widely felt influences, was occupied yesterday by the Delaware and Lackawanna Christian Association, composed mostly of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They held four services—a regular service in the morning, a love feast at 3 P. M., a prayer-meeting at 6:30, and another regular service at the usual hour for evening services. Mr. Lang Sheaf preached to railroad men in the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Elizabeth yesterday. The attendance was large. Mr. Sheaf is the Railroad Missionary whose revival efforts among that class of laborers has been very successful.

THE GERMAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The members of the Centennial Sanger Verbund held another of their regular meetings yesterday at Arion Hall. The preparations for the different celebrations were advanced and one or two new features for the torchlight procession were proposed and referred to the proper committee. The following-named gentlemen were elected to judge and award the $500 prize for the best musical accompaniment to Bayard Taylor's verses: S. P. Warren, Carl Bergmann, A. Paur, Theodore Thomas, and Joseph Mosenthal. The sum of $300 was appropriated to print the music of the different programmes, for distribution among the different singing societies forming the Sanger Verbund, and Mr. Schubert was awarded the contract. Soon after the organization of the Centennial Sanger Verbund a committee was appointed to wait upon the representative members of the New-York Allgemeine Sangerbund and invite them to participate in the torchlight procession projected by the former society, to take place on the evening of the 3d of July. The Allgemeine Sangerbund is composed of twelve minor societies, the members of which reside on the east side of the Metropolis, and are mostly laboring men. The society has been in existence over twenty-six years, and when first organized embraced in its ranks all of the principal German Singing Associations in the City. In course of time such of the large societies as the Leiderkranz, Arion, &c., withdrew from the Sangerbund and erected or purchased buildings for their practice and pleasure. Until the project of celebrating the Centennial Fourth of July was broached, these seceding societies did not organize a sangerbund, but such an organization having taken place, there at once arises a spirit of rivalry which promises to lessen the effect of the contemplated pageant. The Allgemeine Sangerbund refused to join with the Centennial Society, and yesterday published a programme in the German newspapers similar to that already announced by the latter, except that their procession is to take place on Saturday evening, July 1, and their concert and Volksfest a day earlier than that announced by those who were first in the field. It is understood that another attempt will be made to induce the Allgemeine Sangerbund to postpone their procession until the evening of the 3d, on the ground that that is the most appropriate time for its occurrence, and that the united efforts of both societies will stamp it with public approval, and possibly induce other societies to join with them.

HELP FOR THE BLIND.

The Lady Managers of the Home for Destitute Blind return their thanks for the response to their appeal of Jan. 31, and acknowledge the following donations of clothing: Mrs. G., No. 58 West Ninth street; Mrs. H., No. 124 East Twenty-second street; R., No. 8 Pine street; M. R., No. 57 Fifth avenue; Mrs. W., No. 110 Madison avenue; Mrs. B., No. 48 West Fifty-third street; Anonymous, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. McF., No. 88 East Eighty-eighth street; Anonymous; Mrs. F.; Mrs. P.; J. S., No. 27 West Forty-ninth street; Miss L., No. 113 East Fourteenth street; Mrs. H., No. 5 East Forty-seventh street; Miss B., New-Rochelle; Anonymous; Mrs. K., No. 26 West Sixteenth street; A. B.; Mrs. C.; Mrs. W., Fifth Avenue Hotel; No. 208 Second avenue; Mrs. R., Windsor House; No. 50 Clinton place; St. Bartholomew's Church; Anonymous sent a quantity of groceries and $10 for blind man; $10 from Mr. H. B. R., Newburg; $10 from Miss J. P.; $10 from Anonymous; $20 from Mrs. A. D. for the Home; $5 from Mrs. R.; $2 from Mrs. S.; $3 from Miss L.; $10 from Mrs. C. Money and clothing are still greatly needed to supply the urgent necessities of these unfortunate blind people and their families. Donations may be sent to Home for the Blind, at No. 219 West Fourteenth street. If a postal card be sent with address, the bundles will be sent for.

THE TURF.

EVENTS OF THE COMING SEASON.

THE NEW WEIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—THE STAKES TO CLOSE ON MARCH 1—CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL.

There are many fixed events now open and to close within a fortnight which are receiving the attention of turfmen in all sections of the country. Unusual efforts are being made by the jockey clubs to celebrate the Centennial in a fitting manner, and especially active are our local organizations in preparing a feast for the delectation of the thousands of foreigners who will be attracted hither during the coming Spring and Summer. The new weights of the American Jockey Club, which have been adopted by the Saratoga and Monmouth Park Associations, have caused a diversity of opinion, which lends additional interest to the stakes about to close, for the question has been fully and ably discussed in the sporting journals. The increase in the weights is so much of an innovation upon the system of light-weight racing, that the adoption of the new standard by the Eastern Circuit has considerably exercised the Kentucky breeders, and, from the tone of the articles in the journals of the "Blue-grass country," it may be readily perceived that the opposition is very strong. From this standpoint the *Kentucky Live Stock Record* and kindred journals argue that the stakes of the three associations in the East will suffer in consequence, as there will be a paucity of subscribers from the great breeding centre of the country. This argument, however, does not settle the matter, or carry much weight with it, for the simple reason that Kentucky breeders must find a market for their stock and Eastern turfmen pay the most liberal prices, and if the breeders do not enter their yearlings in valuable stakes they will realize little on their investments. Colts or fillies without engagements are, in a comparative sense, worthless. If a person will consider the case of the colt Virginius it will convey a settled conviction that prejudice and not reason is the basis of Kentucky opposition. Virginius started in four races last year and won all of them. He was one of the most racing-like two-year-olds ever brought to the post, and won $3,150—and yet Col. McDaniel gave about eight hundred dollars for him, because he had no engagement in any of the two or three-year-old stakes. Had the colt been so engaged he would have brought, at least, four times the amount, and Mr. Grinstead, from whom the colt was purchased, would have been a large gainer thereby. Again, it is apparent that the Kentucky turfmen are wedded to the time test, an uncertain one at best, as there are so many conflicting elements to make it unreliable. They have a fine climate and an extraordinarily fast track at Lexington, and their colts make fast records, which they very frequently fail to sustain when they are sent here to try conclusions with colts owned by Eastern turfmen. However, the fast time made in Kentucky sells the horses, and the breeder is satisfied; but meantime the buyer is growing dissatisfied, and there is a gradual revolution going on that will demand something more substantial, as a test, than fast time with feather-weights. It is obvious that the breeders in Kentucky have a most decided advantage over those of the Northern and Middle States, and they have reason for opposing heavier weights. The matter will be thoroughly tested within the next two years. The most important stakes in the East for 1876-7 have closed long since. Among them are the Belmont, Travers, Kenner, Jerome, Withers, Ladies', Jersey Derby, and Monmouth Oaks Stakes. In these races the old weights will be carried, viz.: colts 110 pounds and fillies 107 pounds. A stake is in the nature of a contract, and its conditions cannot be altered without the unanimous consent of the subscribers. The new weights will therefore be carried in the stakes to close in the future, so that the change will be gradual, and will inflict no inconvenience upon any one.

STAKES TO CLOSE MARCH 1.

The stakes to close on March 1 comprise those of five associations, viz: American Jockey Club, Saratoga, Monmouth Park, Louisville, and Chester Park, Cincinnati. The events of the American Jockey Club are seven in number, and include the new Centennial Stakes for all ages, $200 entrance, play or pay; $50 forfeit and $2,000 added, the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. The distance is two miles and three-quarters, and the race is to be run during the Spring meeting. The second stake is the Centennial cup, a sweepstakes for all ages of $250 each, $100 forfeit, with plate of the value of $2,500 to commemorate the event and $1,500 in money added; the second horse to receive $750 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. The distance is four miles, and will be run during the October meeting. There will be a large number of entries for this rich trophy. The Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes is the third stake on the list. The distance is one mile and a quarter, and was won last year by Wild Idle. The conditions are $50 each, half forfeit, $500 added, and only $10 if declared by May 20. The weights are to be published on May 1. Winners, after the publication of weights, of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000 7 pounds extra. The race to be run at the Spring meeting. The fourth event is the Westchester Cup, a sweepstake of $50 each with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stake; winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry 3 pounds; of $3,000, 7 pounds; of $4,000, 10 pounds extra; two miles and a quarter; to be run at the Spring meeting. The fourth race is the Juvenile Stakes for two-year olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The distance is half a mile and the race is to be run at the Spring meeting. The Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, is the sixth event. The distance is two miles, to be run at the Spring meeting. The declaration costs $20 if declared by May 20, and the weights, like the Fordham Handicap, are to be published by May 1. The penalties attached are as follows: Winners after the publication of weights of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. The last stake on the list is the annual sweepstakes for three-year olds to be run at the Fall meeting of 1877. The distance is two miles instead of two miles and an eighth as formerly. The conditions are $250 entrance, $100 forfeit, and $1,000 added.

THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

The stakes of the Saratoga Association are six in number. The list is headed by the sweepstakes for all ages of $50 each, and $800 added, of which $200 to the second horse, one mile and a quarter. This followed by the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; the second horse to save his stake; half a mile. The third on the list is the Saratoga cup for all ages, of $1,200, of which $200 to the second horse added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, two miles and a quarter. This race has been one of the most noted for years, and has always brought out the best horses on the turf. The fourth stake is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $600 added, the second horse to save his stake, winners of any three-year-old stake to carry 7 pounds extra, one mile and three-quarters. All the above stakes are to be run at the first Summer meeting. There are two stakes for the second meeting, viz.: The Summer handicap for all ages, $50 each or $20 if declared out, with $800 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be announced July 20; declarations to be made by Aug. 1; one mile and three-quarters. The next stake is the sweepstake for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, the second to save his stake; winners of any single race of the value of $1,000 to carry three pounds extra; of $1,500, five pounds; of $2,000, seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

This popular course has seven stakes to close on March 1, the list being headed by the new Capitol Stakes for four-year olds, three miles, $300 each, $100 forfeit, the association to add $1,500, the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes. This will be a rich stake and will furnish a good race. Next comes the Hopeful Stakes for two-year olds, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, the second to receive $100 and the third $50 out of the stakes. The distance is half a mile. The third on the list is the famous Monmouth Cup, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes, two miles and a half. This is followed by the July stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. The second horse to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes. The fifth stake is the Monmouth Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, and $600 added, the winner of the Jersey Derby to carry 5 pounds extra, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes, and the third horse $50, two miles. The next stake is the Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, the conditions being the same as the Hopeful Stakes. Finishing the list is the August Stakes, also for two-year olds, one mile, the conditions being the same as the other two-year-old stakes, except that the winner of the Thespian Stakes is to carry 5 pounds extra. These stakes have always been well patronized by breeders, and this year they will doubtless receive even a larger share of attention than ever before.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

The Louisville Jockey Club has six stakes to close for the Spring meeting, which include the Alexander Stake for two-year olds, half a mile, $25 entrance, play or pay, and $300 added, of which $100 goes to the second horse; the Louisville Ladies' Stake, for two-year-old fillies, half a mile, conditions the same as the preceding stake; the Falls City Stake, for three-year olds that have not appeared in public prior to January, 1876, mile heats, $50 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 added; the Louisville Cup, value $1,000, for all ages, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, two miles and a quarter; the Tennessee Stake, for two-year olds, dash of three-quarters of a mile, $25 entrance, play or pay; winners of the Alexander or Louisville Ladies' Stake to carry 5 pounds extra; the Galt House Plate, for four-year olds, dash of two and a half miles, $50 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added by the Galt House either in plate or money; second to have $200 out of the stakes. Besides these the stakes already closed are the Kentucky Derby, with thirty-four entries; Kentucky Oaks, twenty-three entries, and the Clark Stake, twenty-eight entries.

CHESTER PARK.

The new association at Cincinnati has four stakes open for the Spring meeting, which is to commence on Wednesday, May 24. They include the Ohio Derby Stakes, for three-year olds, $25 entrance, pay or play, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $100, one mile and a half; the Cincinnati Ladies' Stakes, for two-year olds, $20 entrance, play or pay, and $250 added, of which $50 to the second horse, three-quarters of a mile; the Burnet House Stakes, for three-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, to which the Burnet House will add $500, the second to receive $100, mile heats; the Cincinnati Cup, for all ages $300 entrance, play or pay, and $500 added, two miles and a half.

THE PRICE OF ICE ADVANCED.

SIXTY CENTS PER HUNDRED POUNDS TO BE CHARGED—OPINIONS OF CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS—A FURTHER ADVANCE TO BE MADE UNLESS THE WEATHER TURNS COLD.

The rise in the price of ice which has been for some time impending will probably go into effect to-day. Sixty cents per hundred pounds is to be hereafter charged to private families, and forty cents to the large cash trade, including butchers, pork packers, restaurant keepers, and others. This is an advance of 100 per cent. on existing prices. Most of the large hotels and many of the restaurants have contracts with the companies whereby they are to receive their supply at from eighteen to twenty cents per hundred pounds, and, as these contracts are generally entered into at the opening of the year, their holders are secured against all contingencies for the present season. The chief burden falls upon the small restaurant keepers, the butchers, and the general public. The excuse given by the companies is that the unexampled warm weather of the past few weeks has practically killed the ice crop for the present season, and that they will be compelled to procure ice for the coming Summer from distant northern localities at a greatly increased cost. On the other hand, it is freely asserted among their customers that the companies, and especially the Knickerbocker, which is the leader in the present movement, have immense quantities of ice in their storehouses along the North River and elsewhere, and that the present rise is simply an attempt to get double and treble prices for their last year's stock. It is stated that the Knickerbocker Company has between one and two years' stock on hand, gathered during last season. There are other rumors to the effect that the increase is the result of a "pool" among speculators, who, in view of the expected short crop, are buying up all the ice they can find and holding it, with the expectation of realizing fabulous prices for it next Summer. It is acknowledged on all hands that unless the weather changes entirely, and continues more than ordinarily cold during the next four weeks, there will be little or no ice gathered in this latitude. Already the dealers along the Penobscot and other rivers in Maine are holding their stocks in expectation of a heavy rise, and cannot be induced to sell except at the highest prices.

The officials of the companies, as is to be expected, look at the matter from a different point of view, and claim that in taking their present course, they have been impelled solely by regard for the interests of their stockholders, and the public. A prominent officer of the Knickerbocker Company, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, last night, said that the public had been very much misled as to the real condition of the ice business. None of the companies were making any such preposterous profits as had been asserted, and some of them were not clearing legal interest. The Knickerbocker, which had over $3,000,000 capital invested in its business, paid last year, after deducting its taxes, a dividend of seven per cent. The price of ice during the past season had been extremely low, partly owing to the plentiful harvest of last winter, and partly to the decreased consumption. At one time they had been selling ice by wholesale, at prices considerably below what it cost to deliver it at their own docks in this City. The present increase to sixty cents per hundred weight, was nearly seventy per cent. lower than the ruling rates in February, 1870, and less than one-half the cost of ice during the Summer of the same year. Sixty cents per hundred was paid in 1873, and the public did not consider it excessive. As for the reports that the companies had great quantities of ice left over from last year's crop, they were too manifestly absurd to deceive any intelligent observer. There was always some surplusage at the end of each year, sufficient to last into the Spring of the next, but there had never been such a thing as a two-years' crop gathered in one year. The annual crop usually stored by the Knickerbocker was from nine hundred thousand to one million tons, and of this from thirty to fifty per cent. was allowed for shrinkage during the hot weather. The expenses of the company were very large, the pay-roll for labor alone swallowing up hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Any one who would take the trouble to visit their store-houses would see that they could not by any possibility harvest a two years' supply or materially increase their ordinary production. The companies, before advancing the price, had carefully canvassed the matter at various meetings, and had not taken decisive action until it was clearly apparent that they would have a very light crop this season and must look elsewhere for their supply. The officer added that ice was already contracted for by the companies which would cost them not less than eight dollars per ton, and that if the present weather continued the price would have to be still further advanced.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

DIGGING GOODS FROM THE RUINS—ASSISTANT FOREMAN BUSH TO BE BURIED TO-DAY.

The work of digging out the unburned portion of the goods from the *débris* of the recent Broadway fire was resumed yesterday at an early hour by a gang of laborers in the employ of the Underwriters, and to the surprise of all an immense quantity of cloths, flannels, and materials used in the manufacture of clothing, was exhumed. The scene presented a strange appearance. Large crowds of working men with their families visited the ruins during the day and ventured as near to the crumbled walls as the police would allow them. Upon the Broadway side were stacks of wigans, beavers, and silicias, some pieces of which were burned at either end, while others were as free from damage as when they came from the loom. From various fissures clouds of steam and smoke were emitted and hung over the ruins. The northern wall of the Continental Hotel is in a dangerous condition and has been braced up by timbers. The front wall of the building recently occupied by Powers, Gaston & Co. is still standing, but will be torn down in a few days. There is no immediate danger to be apprehended from the fall of the latter, as the firemen were unable to force it over by ordinary means, and nothing but an unusually heavy wind could possibly throw it down.

The funeral of Assistant Foreman Bush will be held at his late residence, No. 25 Christopher street, this morning at 10 o'clock. A detail of twenty members has been selected from various engine and hose companies to form an escort to the remains, and the members of Engine Company No. 30, to which he was attached, will follow the hearse as chief mourners. The pall-bearers will be chosen from the assistant foremen of other companies.

PLYMOUTH'S ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Among the congregation in Plymouth Church yesterday morning were some of the delegates to the Advisory Council, but Mr. Halliday said that none of the prominent delegates were present, so far as he knew. Mr. Beecher formally announced that the Advisory Council would meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the church, and that its succeeding sessions would be determined by its own arrangements. A few of the delegates had already arrived, and they would be furnished with cards of introduction to the families of those who had tendered their hospitalities. Of 170 churches invited, 125 had accepted the invitation. There was a large number of churches yet to hear from, and it was likely that some of them would not be heard from before their delegates appeared at the Council.

RUBENSTEIN'S DESPAIR.

Rubenstein was in a completely exhausted condition when removed to Raymond Street Jail, from the court-room, on Saturday evening, and fell, apparently senseless, upon the floor of his cell. He passed most of the night in uttering incoherent prayers, alternating them with what appeared to be deep imprecations against those on whose testimony he was convicted. He passed a miserable day yesterday, and his physical condition is so low that it is considered doubtful whether he will live until the day fixed for his execution.

GHOSTLY VISITORS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The widely-advertised advent of "Ghostly Visitors at the Cooper Institute," last evening, was, with the exception of the amusement afforded by an uproarous audience, a very tame affair. From 1,000 to 1,500 people were present. The exhibition was shown to be a humbug by the committee called to testify to the genuineness of the affair, and scores of indignant ticket-holders demanded the exhibitor's arrest by the Police, but the latter refused to interfere.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Fannon, aged twenty-one years, of No. 50 Wall street, while washing a skylight yesterday, fell to the basement and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

The firemen were kept very busy yesterday answering alarms, but none of the fires, fortunately, did any material damage. The loss in each case was so slight as to make the casualties unworthy of separate mention.

The evidence in the Third Avenue Bank case being all submitted, and the counsel on both sides having concluded their arguments, Judge Duffy will render his decision at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court this morning at 11 o'clock.

Severein Herbert, a newsdealer doing business at No. 1,558 Second avenue, appeared at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, before Judge Wandell, to prefer a charge of larceny against Henry Keller, of No. 1,603 Second avenue. Keller pleaded not guilty, but was committed in default of $300 bail.

Andrew Trumbull, of No. 237 East Thirty-fifth street, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court on a charge of intoxication, and, being suffering severely from the effects of liquor, he was committed for medical examination. He had attended a ball on Saturday night, and had lost a valuable gold watch and chain. Trumbull is a riding master.

Yesterday morning a woman, subsequently ascertained to be Emily Anderson, aged seventeen years, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a South Ferry boat. She was rescued by the deck hands, but Thomas Wells, of London, a passenger, who also leaped into the river to help in saving her, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

The men captured during the raid on "Mike" Murray's gambling saloon, No. 135 East Eighth street, on Saturday night, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court. Edward May, of No. 300 Sixth avenue; Henry Williams, No. 273 Eighth avenue; John Johnson, of No. 287½ Bowery; John Butler, of No. 595 Ninth avenue, and George Clark, of No. 128 East Twenty-third street, who were acting as lookouts at the time of the arrest, were each admitted to $1,000 bail to appear in answer to the charge of violating the Gambling laws. The other prisoners were discharged.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a newly-born male infant was found yesterday afternoon in a lot at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourth street. The Coroner was notified.

Patrick McEvren, of No. 1 State street, was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of feloniously assaulting Lawrence Kenney, of No. 287 Front street, with a cotton-hook, severely wounding him in the back of the head and face.

Officer McCanly, of the Tenth Precinct, while trying to arrest Buck Leonard, of No 658 Grand street, early yesterday morning, for stealing geese, was seized by Leonard's father, mother, and sister, who held him until Leonard escaped.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman Shepherd and Patrolman Boone, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered an effigy of Rubenstein, the condemned murderer, hanging in a tree in Cumberland street, near De Kalb avenue. They cut it down and took it to the station house.

The sixth anniversary of the Sheltering Arms Nursery was held yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues. The exercises consisted of the reading of the annual reports and addresses by Revs. J. A. Aspinwall and C. R. Baker, and Rev. Dr. Walbridge.

The funeral of Mr. George Parker, the veteran restaurant keeper, took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 297 Bedford avenue. The remains were taken to the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, where the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Porter. A large number of the friends of the deceased were present at the services.

Capt. Woglom, of the Fifth Precinct, and a squad of policemen made a descent early yesterday morning upon a noted taro bank at the corner of Second and South First streets, and arrested Henry Dixon, the proprietor, and nine others engaged in gambling, and captured a number of checks, cards, and other gambling implements. The prisoners were bailed by Justice Elliott.

Yesterday afternoon a human hand, much decayed, was found in the yard of a vacant house at the corner of Van Brunt and Walcott streets. An investigation resulted in the ascertaining of the fact that Dr. Harcourt, residing in Van Brunt street, had, six months ago, got permission from A. Noble, who then occupied the premises when the hand was found, to store some boxes there. One of these boxes, which contained portions of a human body, among which was the hand in question, was thrown into the yard on Friday, when the house was cleared of rubbish.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Isaac D. Barton, General Superintendent of the Consolidated Long Island Railroads, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Mr. G. W. Snyder.

The son of Mr. Schenck, of Bayville, five years of age, a day or two ago, got possession of a can containing a pound and a half of powder, and set it upon a hot stove in the kitchen. In a short time there was an explosion, the door was burst open, and his little sister was blown outside the building. The boy was thrown down and very badly burned, and the kitchen was torn from the main house.

Messrs. Townsend Jones, J. H. Van Schaick, Hon. H. J. Scudder, Lemuel Carll, Charles R. Street, Thomas Aitkin, and A. T. Hurd, of the town of Huntington, have been selected as a committee to procure petitions from the residents of that town in favor of joining in the movement of the three eastern towns of Queens County for the formation of a new county, and to ascertain as far as possible the sentiment of the people on the subject.

STATEN ISLAND.

The advocates of the removal of the county seat to Stapleton have had their hopes revived by the election of Supervisor Diedrick, who is favorable to that measure.

There is a good deal of talk just now among politicians about abolishing the caucus and convention, as there were several instances of the election of persons by the people who were defeated at their nominating meetings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Six hundred and eighty-four lodgers were accommodated during January in the Paterson Station-house.

Edward S. Ellis, the well-known sketch writer, has been engaged by the Trenton Board of Education to prepare a Centennial history of the schools of that city.

The Vreelands, who were recently convicted in the Passaic County Court of having assaulted Mr. Vreeland's boy so brutally that his death is thought to have resulted from the blows, will be sentenced to-day.

The grocery store of D. V. R. Alyea, in Dundee, Bergen County, was robbed Friday night of goods valued at $300. The thieves before entering shot through the door, thinking, probably, that Alyea was within.

Mrs. Meyer, of Warren street, Jersey City, threw a broom at a group of children playing in her yard. Philip Varn, six years old, was struck in the breast by the end of the handle and very severely injured. Mrs. Meyer will be arrested.

The whole number of deaths in Newark last year was 3,331, of which 711 were of men, 612 women, 1,052 boys, and 956 girls. Consumption carried off 417 victims and diphtheria 371. The proportion of deaths to population was about 1 to 40.

The first locomotive put on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which has been laid up in Bordentown for ten years, is being put in order preparatory to placing it on exhibition at the Centennial. The engine was built in England, by Robert Stephenson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss Tredwell, Miss Stanton, Mrs. J. S. Absolam, Mrs. J. Absolam and child, Mrs. M. Coffee, Miss M. E. Schierenberg, C. H. Smith, H. Brandegee, E. L. Rennicker, N. S. Terry, A. J. Blackney, A. F. Zorkowsky, O. Sampson, L. W. Sampson, M. Meyers, C. Meyers, N. Herts, G. Cohen, Charles Hopkins, K. Harrington, J. Horafield, H. Osmond, Adam J. Wiley, and ten in the steerage.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—John O. Douglas, George Smith, David McLellan, Mrs. Rankin, Master James Rankin, Miss Mary Rankin, James Hoatson, Miss Christina Brown, George Williams, James Hall, Mackenzie Hall, Archibald McCallum, Thomas Palmer, D. A. Lindsay, A. W. Carter, Capt. Balch.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool Feb. 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Queen of the East, (of Aberdeen,) Dunham, Calcutta Oct. 20, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Nov. 25, in lon. 85 48 E.; passed Cape Agulhas Dec. 26, St. Helena Jan. 6, and crossed equator in Atlantic Jan. 23, in lon. 28; up to this time had light winds; Nov. 15, lat. 3 39 N., lon. 89 10 E., signaled British bark Manfred, from Moulmir; Dec. 17, lat. 27 30, lon. 45 E., spoke British bark Indian Chief, standing S. W.; Dec. 30, lat. 30 13 S., lon. 10 30 E.; ship Vannedis, (Russ.,) from Batavia; Dec. 31, lat 30 13, lon. 29 30, British bark Mary Fry, from Calcutta, for Falmouth.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Davis, Salt Cay, Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to Roache Bros. Left in port schr. Hannah McLoon, to sail in 2 ds.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Harriman, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 7.

Brig Speed, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Montevideo 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 20, in lon. 37.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Andersen, Exeter 38 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Lilly Faulkenburg, Faulkenburg, Richmond, Va.

Brig Olinda, (Port.,) Silva, Lisbon 37 ds., in ballast to Havemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. Pedro A. Grau, (of Philadelphia,) Lake, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. M. A. Power, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to C. Luling & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Smith, Tampico 21 ds., with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. A. Patterson.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Emmons, Grand Menan 12 ds., with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

The attention of country banks, bankers, merchants, and others requiring a reliable place of deposit for their securities is called to the following unequaled advantages of the

MERCANTILE
Safe
Deposit
Company,

EQUITABLE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

1. Burglar and Fire-proof Qualities.—The vaults of the company are as substantial and secure as it is possible to make them. They are constantly under guard, and are connected by telegraph with the nearest Police station.

2. Extended Accommodations.—Forty private rooms, large and small, where individuals, business partners, or the committees of corporations may examine bonds and papers, or hold meetings, under lock and key.

3. Ladies' Department..........—Rooms of various sizes, exclusively for ladies.

4. Special Conveniences..........—A reading-room, containing New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston papers: Directories and other books of reference; a gold and stock indicator, giving the latest quotations; messengers of the District Telegraph Company within call, and arrangements for telegraphing to any part of the United States.

To be in thorough order within thirty days.

5. Advantages to those out of Business.—A number of small desks in the reading-room, with writing materials, for the accommodation of the renters of safes, who are without offices, or whose places of business are at a distance. Arrangements may be made to have letters forwarded to, and received from the post office, and delivered to renters on the premises, thus making the office of the company, for those desiring it, their head-quarters.

EQUITABLE BUILDING.

6. Out of Town Arrangements.—Special arrangements made with country residents or country banks and bankers.

7. Safes of all Sizes..........—**2,560** safes; some sufficient for the securities of large corporations, renting from $300, downward. **1,500** new safes to be added. Safes of any size, with any desirable number of locks, made to order to meet special requirements.

8. Low Rates..........—Small safes for those desiring security, but not requiring much space, at $15 per annum.

9. Storage for Valuables..—Separate vaults where gold and silver plate, papers, and other articles of value are received on deposit, and guaranteed against injury or loss.

10. Light and Ventilation..—The rooms and vaults are all well lighted and heated. The appliances for ventilation are complete, securing healthful temperature, and rendering the rooms comfortable for persons remaining in them for a length of time.

11. Convenient Situation....—The Equitable Building is the business centre of the City. One entrance adjoins the Clearing-house, is close to the Sub-Treasury, the principal banks and trust companies, and the centre of Wall street.

12. Additional Safeguards.—It is believed that there is no institution in New-York where more precautions have been taken for security; many may be seen upon examination; others, for additional safety, are not made public.

Vice President, G. W. PHILLIPS.
President. W. H. MILLER.

Trustees.
WM. H. MILLER, GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
GEO. D. MORGAN, HENRY B. HYDE,
WM. G. LAMBERT, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

The entrances to the vaults are now protected by new Sargeant & Greenleaf Chronometer Time Locks. These are placed on the inside of the doors; are inaccessible when the doors are fastened, and lock them when closed, rendering it impossible for them to be unlocked except during business hours, EVEN BY THOSE KNOWING THE COMBINATIONS.
An armed guard day and night.
Doors connected by telegraph with Police station.

EQUITABLE BUILDING.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
REDUCED PRICES.
QUALITY 925-1000 GUARANTEED.
SPOONS AND FORKS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT $1 35 (GOLD) PER OUNCE AND COST OF MAKING.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND SILVER WEDDING GIFTS AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 889 BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH ST.

CARPETS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LINE OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (slightly imperfect) at $1 15 PER YARD.
ALSO DAILY RECEIVING THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
AN ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK FROM AUCTION OF
LACE CURTAINS
FROM
ONE DOLLAR
PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED AT HALF PRICE.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 13.—The Hamburg-American Co.'s steamer Frisia, Capt Meyer from New-York Feb. 4, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia Feb. 4, has arr. here.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:56 | Sun sets....5:33 | Moon rises..11:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:51 | Gov. Island..11:40 | Hell Gate....1:02

Twenty-fifth Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

Income for the Year 1875.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,436,103 17	
For interest	586,843 98	
For interest, &c., accrued	304,538 90	
		$2,327,486 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$790,451 07	
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	499,933 20	
Total amount returned to policy holders	$1,290,384 27	
Paid for expenses, salaries, taxes, medical examiners' fees, and commissions	330,607 39	
		$1,620,991 66

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$55,869 75	
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	5,678,007 85	
Loans on policies in force	2,180,500 10	
United States and New-York State stocks	635,710 50	
Real estate, cost	46,035 83	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	398,989 23	
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds (market value of the securities $1,200,000)	904,311 84	
Interest due to date, and all other property	112,519 24	
		10,009,943 34

Gross Assets... $10,009,943 34

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, Assistant Secretaries.